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VOL XXII NO 9 BOMBAY SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

IS IT 'DISTRESS' 'DEFICIT' OR 'REALISTIC' BUDGET?

"Schuster Scheme Creates Inter-Provincial Jealousies"

WHY NOT EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD, URGE DAS AND GHUZNAVI

Defence Of Sugar Proposal—It Will Still Leave Margin Of Profit

Govt. Of India More Generous Than God?—Schuster Says Almighty Helps Those Who Help Themselves, While Ma-Bap "Govt. Help Those Who Do Not"!!

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

NEW DELHI, March 3.

Two days' inter-provincial wrangles ended to-day, and Sir George Schuster came out triumphantly with his faith strengthened in his proposals. Bombay Members called it a "Bengal Budget," and Bengal Members called it "Bombay Budget."

Sjt. Aggarwal named it "Distress Budget." Sjt. Mudaliar characterised it as "Deficit Budget," while Sir G. Schuster claimed it was a "Realistic Budget."

"You have queered the pitched of Federation," was the charge levelled by Sjt. Mudaliar, who took up the question previously raised by Sjt. B. Das, regarding Federal Finance.

Sjt. Mudaliar spoke bitterly as a Round-Tabler, for he found the Budget proposals cut at the very root of Federation. Firstly, because they deprived the future Minister of the source of taxation, and secondly, because Sir G. Schuster created solely for himself a convenient precedent in raiding the Sinking Fund, and not giving a similar, chance to the future Ministry.

The Bengal Members were most submissive, and Sir Abdur Rahim complained: "Bengal is favoured by the Government of India, but not by my friends."

"BENGAL DOES NEED HELP."

Sir George Schuster's reply was in a word "Trust my word, Bengal really needs that help. I have helped Federation by imposing unpopular duties and handing them over to Federal Government. The debt redemption provision is smaller, but my credit is high, and London has appreciated my Budget. Your future Minister's work will be judged in circumstances of those days, and not by the debt redemption provision only. I have given you permanent sources of income, which will not deceive you, and you can now go ahead."

LIKE SIR BASIL'S PARTING WORDS.

All this sounded almost like Sir Basil Blackett's parting words of cheer.

It will be interesting to see that Sir Percy Grigg, who is to succeed Sir G. Schuster, thinks of them. Sir George Schuster left the House with a feeling that his budget proposals are as safe as they can be, and that even though he did not deliberately do so, there is enough of inter-provincial jealousy to defeat all motions against his proposals.

ATTACK ON GOVT. POLICIES.

On Tuesday, the House launches its attack on policies of the Government in the various departments on token cut motions, but considering the manner in which the debate was conducted to-day, it is doubtful whether much interest would be roused by them. For instance, there was a time this afternoon when the entire Government and European Benches were empty, and no more than six members out of 50 constituting Government party, were present in the House. In fact, Government members and Secretaries and European non-official members are becoming habitually absent from the House, leaving it to Sir G. Schuster to handle the House as best as he can.

After question time in the Assembly to-day Sir Cowasji Jehangir congratulated Sir George Schuster on prolucing an original budget but added that it was really a Bengal budget (laughter). He was not envious of Bengal but wished the House to remember that Bengal and Bombay stood on the same footing in their grievances against the Meston Award.

BOMBAYS' PROTEST.

A public meeting called by the Sheriff of Bombay had recorded its protest against Bombay being left out and wanting immediate assistance. He voiced that protest in the House and reminded it that the incidence of taxation in Bombay was the highest in India. The Bombay Government and the people had done their duty and taxed themselves. If Bengal had the terrorist movement, Bombay too had her civil disobedience. He asked if it was crime for Bombay not to have terrorism (Sir George Schuster: "No.")

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: Then why not give us a part of duty on matches.

Sir George Schuster: No (Laughter).

The speaker recalled that at the Round Table Conference, the Federal scheme laid down that match and excise duty would be taxed for giving provinces the benefit in respect of incometax and asked why Sir George Schuster had anticipated that scheme and why he had not given relief to Bombay along with Bengal. He added "We are yet at a distance from the Federal Government but we find the source of revenue kept aside for the assistance of the Federal Government of the future being immediately tapped."

"DIVINE INSPIRATION."

Finally the speaker referred to what he described as divine inspiration which made Sir George Schuster balance his budget. He hoped that this was based on sound foundation but asked if it was so why Sir George Schuster did not draw upon debt redemption on provision before and save the country an additional burden of taxation.

"RAID ON DEBT REDEMPTION FIND."

Sir Leslie Hudson, Leader of the European group described the financial picture presented by Sir George Schuster as not un-

(Continued on Page 3).

On Saturday We Received *A Cheque For*

Rs. 3,025

Contributed by the Dealers In Bombay of Indian Motor Accessories and Petrol For

The Three Papers Earthquake Relief Fund.

WILL YOU FOLLOW THEIR EXAMPLE?

Every Day Brings Fresh Evidence of Bihar's Growing Distress and Increasing Need.

We Aim to Complete Two Lakhs (Minimum) as the Contribution of the Readers of "The Bombay Chronicle," "The Bombay Sentinel" and "The Bombay Samachar."

Only Rs. 20,000 is needed to Reach the Goal.

WILL YOU NOT HELP?

The Three Papers Fund on Saturday had reached the total of

Rs. 1,79,700

We have forwarded another instalment of Rs. 10,904 to Bihar Relief Fund on Friday. The total amount sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad up to date is Rs. 1,70,904. The amount received on Saturday was Rs. 6,600.

UNACCEPTABLE

British Proposals About Geographical Area

JAPANESE SPINNERS' AND EXPORTERS' DECISION

OSAKA, March 3.

A joint meeting of the Japanese Cotton Spinners Association and Cotton Yarn and Cotton Cloth Exporters Union passed a resolution that the British proposals about the geographical area was unacceptable and decided to maintain the Japanese stand and in the meanwhile to ask Britain's reconsideration.—Reuter.

UNIT OF BETTING REDUCED

From Rs. 10 To Rs. 5 From Saturday Next

The Committee of the Western India Turf Club have decided to reduce the unit of betting in the Members' Enclosure and the First Enclosure from rupees ten to rupees five from next Saturday (March 10) until further notice.—A. P.

CONDITION PRECARIOUS

Health Of Obeidullah Khan In Multan Jail

"SUFFERING FROM T. B., AS RESULT OF FREQUENT HUNGER-STRIKES"

But Government Refuse to Release Him for "Seeking to Enforce his Will"

PEHAWAR, March 3.

A lengthy Frontier Government "Gazette" concludes:—

"Obeidullah Khan (nephew of Abdul Ghaffar Khan) is still on hunger-strike and the Punjab authorities state that his condition is precarious. The local Government have no intention of releasing a prisoner who seeks to enforce his will on the authorities by resorting to hunger-strike.

"CORRECT FACTS."

The Communique states:

"As a number of misleading reports have appeared in the press regarding the treatment of Obedullah Khan, a prisoner of the Frontier Province now confined to the New Central Jail, Multan, the Local Government of the N. W. F. P., think it desirable that the correct facts be published.

Obedullah son of Dr. Khansahib, was arrested at the end of 1931 at the same time as his uncle Abdul Gaffar Khan and his father. Before this he had been very prominent in the Red Shirts agitation in the Peshawar District and had taken a leading part in the disorder at Utmanzai shortly before the release of Abdul Ghaffar Khan under the Delhi Pact. After his arrest at the end of 1931, it was decided to treat him more leniently than his father in view of his youth and he was required to furnish a security. This, he would not do. In default he was ordered to undergo 3 years' imprisonment.

"INCITED JAIL POPULATION."

He was first sent to the Haripur Jail, where he succeeded in inciting the jail population of some 4,000 to mutiny, which eventually had to be suppressed by military force. He was then sent to other jails in the Province, where he was responsible for general disorder, and resorted to hunger-strike on three occasions. In doing this he was repeating tactics which he had tried before his arrest as a Red Shirt on the occasion when he was brought to the Tahsil for refusal to pay land revenue. On that occasion he gave out that he was hunger-striking, though in actfual fact his fast was not then a very rigorous one.

TRANSFERS AND AFTER.

Eventually on his conduct in jails proving incorrigible, the Government of Indias' sanction was obtained to his transfer to a jail in the Punjab. He was first sent to the Multan Jail, from which, however, he was transferred to Sialkot in May, 1931, as his health was reported to be indifferent and he complained of heat. Later in Sialkot jail it was suspected that he had begun to suffer from tuberculosis and there is reason to believe his tendency to this disease was encouraged by his having made a habit of indulging in hunger-strikes.

At the end of January this year it was decided in consultation with the Punjab Government to send him back to Multan as a tuberculosis patient, on the ground that there exists a special tubercular ward in the new Central Jail at that place. Obaidullah arrived at Multan on February 1, and it was shortly afterwards reported that he had restored once more, actually for the fifth occasion, to hunger-strike, apparently as a protest against his retransfer to Multan.

A. T. B. PATIENT.

It will be observed that he was originally transferred from Multan in summer to escape the heat, and has been retransferred to that jail in the middle of winter for treatment as a tuberculosis patient. It was also intended to send him back to Sialkot as summer draws on."—A. P.

Strong Strictures Against High Govt. Officials

M.L.Cs. Of C. P. Physically Removed And Forced To Vote For Ministerialists?

Khaparde's Allegations Meet With Counter-Allegations

DID BENGAL MINISTER CANVASS IN LOBBY WITH BAIT OF G. C. NOTES?

NAGPUR, March 2.

Allegations that the members who wanted to vote with him were yesterday physically removed by some High Government officials and forced to vote for the Ministerial Party against their will, were made by Mr. Khaparde, leader of the Nationalist Party, in the C. P. Legislative Council to-day.

"I have read report in the papers, said Mr. Khaparde, "that in the Bengal Legislative Council, a Hon. Minister went canvassing in the lobby with a bundle of currency notes in his hand."

"NOTES IN ONE HAND, BANDA IN OTHER."

"I am afraid the day will not be far off when the C. P. Minister will go in the lobby with currency notes in one hand and danda (staff) in the other.'

"The Ministry which has come down to such a low level of canvassing does not deserve to exist," concluded Mr. Khaparde.

Two members spoke supporting Mr. Khaparde's allegations.

COUNTER-ALLEGATIONS

Counter-allegations against the Nationalist Party were also made by Mr. Kedar, the leader of the Ministerial Party.

The Hon'ble the President advised members not to resort to such methods in future, nor to indulge in such personalities.—United Press.

SIMILAR TO NAZIS AND FASCISTS

C. P. Ban On Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh

NAGPUR, March 3.

At the C. P. Legislative Council to-day there was a volley of supplementary questions over the Circular issued by the Military of Local Self-Government advising local bodies to prohibit their employees from taking part in activities of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh started in 1918 by Doctor Moonjee and organised by Doctor Hedgewar of Nagpur.

The Hon'ble Raghavendra Rao, the Home Member replying stated that from public utterances of the organisers of the Sangh it seemed their activities were similar to those of the Nazis or Fascists.

Mr. Rao further said: "All Members of the Government had accepted full responsibility for the circular. The action taken by the Government was based on the known activities of the Sangh and public utterances of the organisers.—United Press.

LERROUX SUCCEEDS

New Spanish Cabinet Formed

MADRID, March 3.

Lerroux has formed a new Cabinet, eight members of which are unchanged.—

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The new appointments include: Pitaromero, Minister, Foreign Affairs; Salazaralosnso, Interior; Narraco, Finance; De Madariaga at present Ambassador, Paris, Education.

The new Cabinet is Right—Centre coalition of 13 members wherein Radicals easily preponderate.

Salvador da Madariaga is a well-known diplomat, included as a non-party man.

NOT A STABLE GOVT?

Not much confidence is felt in the stability of the new Government which has pronounced conservative tendencies. The Cabinet has already appointed a commission to deal with serious labour troubles.

The builders' strike threatens to involve the whole country if it is not settled immediately.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL CLASH AT GHAZIPUR

20 Injured, One Dead

BENARES, March 3.

News has been received here of a Hindu-Muslim riot at Ghazipur yesterday as a result of which about 20 persons received minor injuries and one of them subsequently died.

It is stated that the cause of the riot was Muslims' objection to music in front of a mosque, when a Holi procession was passing that way.

Orders under Section 144 has been promulgated, and the situation is reported to be under control.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj broke journey here 'en route' to Bihar and after seeing Pandit Malaviya left for Patna in the afternoon. —A.P.

CONDITION OF THREE PRECARIOUS

BENARES, March 3.

Many shops were looted. The Kali 'rath' was set fire to. The city kotwal also is reported to have received injury on the nose.

Order under Section 144 restricting gatherings or five or more persons carrying lathis was passed.

Condition of 3 or 4 injured persons is reported to be precarious.—United Press.

Tax Him

Now, he's a common, common man,
Tax him: Tax him all you can.
Tax his house and tax his bed.
Tax the bald spot on his head.
Tax his bread, tax his meat.
Tax the shoes clear off his feet,
Tax his pipe and tax his smoke.
Teach him government is no joke.
Tax his "Henery" and tax his gas,
Tax the road that he must pass.
Tax the farmer, tax his fowl.
Tax the dog and tax the howl.
Tax his plow and tax his clothes.
Tax the rags that wipe his nose,
Tax his pig and tax his squeal,
Tax his boots, run down at heel.
Tax his cow and tax his calf.
Tax him if he dares to laugh.
Tax his barns and tax his lands,
Tax the blisters on his hands.
Tax the water and tax the air,
Tax the sunlight if you dare.
Tax the living, tax the dead.
Tax the unborn before they are fed.
Tax them all and tax them well,
And do your best to make life h.....l.

"TYPE TALKS"

Stop Press

DOLLFUS-GOEMBOES, PARLEYS.

ROME, March 3.

Dollfuss and General Goemboes officially visit the Italian Government from March 14th to 16th to discuss Il Duce's plan of economic restoration of the Danubian States.—Reuter.

OXFORD'S SHOW IN TRIAL ROWING.

LONDON, March 3.

(Special Cable).

Oxford, who have been dogged by misfortune, three members, its crew being ill with poisoning, influenza, and toothache, respectively, rowed the full course trial of the in 20 minutes and 25 seconds. Water between Putney Hammersmith was roughish, otherwise conditions were good. Intermediate times were: Cravensteps 3 minutes 6 seconds; Hammersmith Bridge 8/31; Chiswick steps 12/58 and Barnesbridge 17/29.

ALLEN'S CHANCES.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 3.

Test Cricketer Allen was operated to-day. After the operation Sir Walter Allen stated his son's illness will interfere cricket for several months. It was stated in certain quarters if Jardine would be unable to captain England Allen was a possibility.

NOTORIOUS OUTLAW ESCAPES AGAIN.

(Special Cable).

CROWN POINT (Indiana), March 3.

Notorious outlaw John Dillinger has staged his second dramatic gaol escape.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

PENARTH, March 3.

The Wales versus England International Hockey Match ended in a draw, each side scoring two goals.—Reuter's Special.

KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S

MIGHTY MYTHOLOGICAL MASTERPIECE

AKASH-WANI

IS COMING???

Director: BHAL. G. PENDHARKAR.

Photographer: V. B. JOSHI.

Featuring:—
MISS LEELA,
PHATAK,
VINAYAK,
BABURAO PENDHARKAR

The Idol of the Millions—the Most Loveable Comedian

SYDNEY HOWARD

In a delightful entertaining

Musical Comedy

TROUBLE

A light-hearted funny episode—with an enchanting pleasure-cruise on the wide, wide ocean with

GAMES ON DECK-IN THE GYMNASIUM—
AT A CONCERT—AT A FANCY DRESS BALL
full of riotous fun and laughter

Sydney Howard

Dressed as a Moor in the lovely city of Tangiers —and as Brittania in a Fancy-Dress-Ball provokes hearty mirthquakes

Plans Open — Reserve your Seats in advance

To-night
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

WELLINGTON

Coming

SOON HE will be with YOU

Have you not heard
his silent steps?

HE COMES—COMES—EVER COMES

The Spirit of Youth

SAGAR MOVIETONE'S
Screen Achievement

See and Hear

JAL MERCHANT,

a militant youth
dashing against
the odds of life

with
Panna, Sabitadevi, Asooji,
Yakub, Nayampally
& Others

Phantom of the Hills

AN EZRA MIR PRODUCTION

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road

A Real Mystery Thriller

Conan Doyle's best storyof

Sherlock Holmes

At

ROXY

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Miss PATIENCE COOPER
And
Master MOHAN
the great pair of Indian Screen comes to entertain you in
'Pioneer Films'
(Calcutta)

Urdu Musical Comedy Drama

Kismat-ka-Shekar

Supported By
SHARIFA and ABBASALI
Story and Scenario by
AGA HASHRA KASHMIRI
DON'T FAIL TO SEE AND HEAR IT
AT

MINERVA TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD.

To-day 4 shows: 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
KRISHNA MOVIETONE'S
Social Picture

NAVCHETAN

SOCIAL TALKIE FIRST OF ITS TYPE

Featuring:—
Miss MOTI—Mr. BADRI.
Mr. HARIDAS—Mr. HAIDERSHA.

SAT. SUN. AT 3 P.M. DAILY: 5-30, 8 & 10-30

KRISHNA CINEMA
NEW CHARNI ROAD.

COMING PARAMOUNT PICTURE
"THIEF OF BAGDAD"

2nd GLORIOUS WEEK
Remember! TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
AT IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE CHARMING INDIAN DANCES
of RAGINI DEVI and GOPINATH
IN THE SHOW OF SHOWS

Vasavadatta

Released by

AJANTA CINETONE Ltd.

The Gripping Drama of Love and Sacrifice.
Starring
BIBBO, SOHONI & PADMA SHALIGRAM
Supported by: S. B. NAYAMPALLY, P. JAIRAJ, & OTHERS.
Daily: 3 Shows: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.
Extra Show at 3 P.M. on Saturday & Sunday.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—A very beautiful, educated young Bride with liberal views for a young up-to-date, well-educated, respectable Hindu Gentleman. Income more than Rs. 5,000 a month from business and interest. No caste restrictions. All correspondence will be kept confidential. Please apply with full particulars and photos, (?) if possible to Box No. 2089, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted District Manager on Rs. 40 for order supplying Dept. Apply with 2 annas stamps for full particulars to Investor's Corporation, 15, Clive Row, Calcutta. (7993).

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

The Best Boarding and Lodging in Poona. Try the Gujrat Hindoo Lodge, Daniali, Kikabhai Mansion, Poona, 2. (2082).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Consult Professor Baig, Most Renowned and Gifted Astrologer and Physiognomist for Service, Business, Travel, Health, Marriage Problems and Domestic Affairs, etc., at Sind-Punjab Hotel, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (2049).

THE TALK of the TOWN!!
A PICTURE OF EXCEPTIONAL MERITS!
DIGWEER CINETONE'S TRIUMPHANT PRODUCTION

'Saint Tulsidas'

FEATURING:—

G. N. JOSHI (OF H. M. VOICE FAME) "THE DEVOTEES CAME IN NUMBERS AND RETURNED UNSATISFIED; FOR HE WOULD NOT SING TO THEM OF GOD!"

WHY?
COME AND SEE THE RADICAL CHANGE IN THE LIFE OF INDIA'S GREAT POET SAINT
AT YOUR FAVOURITE THEATRE TO-DAY

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Time:—MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M.
Daily:—5; 7-45; 10-30.

VIENNA SENSATION

Burgo Master & Prominent Leaders Charged With High Treason

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
VIENNA, Mar. 2.

Three prominent members of the former Austrian Social-democratic party are to appear before the Vienna District Civil Court charged with high treason.

They are Karl Seitz, Vienna's famous burgomaster and president in 1918 of the provisional Government which conducted peace negotiations, Karl Renner Chancellor 1918 Government, and Albert Sever former local Governor of the lower Austria.

WHY FRANCE OBJECTS TO BRITISH PLAN

"Absence Of Trial Period Will Lead To Rearmament Of Germany"

PARIS, Mar. 2.

France criticises the British disarmament plan owing to the absence of a trial period in the plan which will lead to disarmament of France and re-armament of Germany.

In the first year Germany will be superior to France in artillery and tanks. Moreover there will be no guarantee provided by sanctions since the consultation provided, would prove insufficient.

The above is the gist of M. Barthou's reply to a questionaire in the Chamber of the Foreign Affairs Committee.—Reuter.

Costly Administration Of Lloyd Barrage

Home Member Promises "To Pull Machinery Together And See Where We Are"

The cut motion moved in the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday with a view to reduce the costly administration charges of the Lloyd Barrage scheme, was withdrawn on an assurance given by Mr. R. D. Bell, the General Member, that Government proposed to do something "to pull the machinery together a bit and see where they were."

He confessed that the Lloyd Barrage affairs had perhaps not received the concentrated attention of Government and explained the difficulties of Government pleading "I am myself doing double duty."

The Budget grants for the year 1934-35 were discussed when the Bombay Legislative Council met on Saturday.

The cut motion moved by Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik to reduce by Rs. 1,000 the total grant of Rs. 48,13,000 under the head of "construction of irrigation works" was further debated upon.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar (Karachi City) characterised the expenditure on the Lloyd Barrage works as excessive. It was scandalous he said that Government were carrying on the expenditure from year to year without making efforts to economise. He was in favour of drastic retrenchment in the establishment charges. Three years had elapsed since the Barrage works were opened and the speaker complained that the House had not been supplied with an exhaustive report of the working of the whole project.

Mr. Gazdar suggested among other things the abolition of some of the posts of mechanical and superintending engineers, the abolition of the medical staff and of the special revenue staff. He complained that there were very few Muslims in the services in the Barrage works and that qualified Muslim engineers were not given a chance to prove their ability and worth.

Increased Revenue

Mr. C. M. Lane, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, said that the irrigation revenue in the presidency including Sind increased from Rs. 93 lakhs in 1921-22 to 146 lakhs in 1934-35. The increase in the revenue thus worked out at 57 per cent. During the same period the expenditure on irrigation charged to revenue had increased from Rs. 160 lakhs to 175 lakhs indicating an increase of only 9.4 per cent.

The speaker said that the increase in the expenses was due to the large area which was to be irrigated. Efforts were, however being made to keep the expenses within the required limit.

Mr. Syed Miran Mahomed Shah supported the cut motion. He pointed out difficulties of the Zamindars of Sind so far as construction of water courses in the barrage area was concerned. He suggested that the executive engineers should be given powers to remedy the difficulties of the Zamindars who had not been getting sufficient water supply during the last two years.

Home Member's Defence

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home and General Member, said that the question of the Lloyd Barrage was a most important one which could not receive adequate attention in the time at their disposal. He would go further and say that in regard to administration of the barrage affairs there was perhaps required a little more concentrated attention.

They were going through a period of transition at the present time. The old construction division and circles had been abolished. As the member from Karachi had pointed out, there was still a great deal of construction work to be done and the executive engineers who are in charge of maintenance and running of the canal were also in charge of the new works. Therefore at a time like that some concentrated attention was required to be given to the project but owing to certain circumstances it was perhaps not being given fully.

The Home Member added that he himself was doing double duty and found very little spare time to allow of concentrated attention being given to the subject. His Secretary Mr. Lane was also doing double duty. They had abolished the post of the joint chief engineer and had similarly done away with their financial adviser. Mr. Dane who held the post of Revenue Officer had proceeded on leave after 7 years' service. Unfortunately his successor Mr. Green died recently. The present Revenue officer was a man in whom Government had confidence but he was comparatively new to the work.

"It seems to me", the Home Member said, "that we shall have to do some thing within the Secretariat to pull the machinery together a bit and see where we are."

Establishment Charges

Referring to the establishment charges Mr. Bell said that it was rather difficult to explain the exact position because the figures relating to these charges required careful examination. As regards the difficulties of the Zamindars he said this was a matter for them to represent to the local authorities and if the Zamindars did not receive satisfaction, they would be justified in making specific complaints to Government.

The General Member assured the House that careful investigations would be made on the various points raised during the debate.

Motion Withdrawn

The cut motion having been withdrawn by Sardar Rao Bahadur Naik, the original grant was made.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

Latest Commercial News

NEW HIGH LEVEL IN INDIAN STERLING LOAN

New York Cotton Prices 11 Points Down

SMALL RISE IN LONDON GOLD BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Some Improvement In Wheat, Oats And Linseed

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 3.

On the Money Market, demand loans have been keeping supplies fully usable.

This week's Treasury Bills were allotted at a higher rate of 18s. 5d.

Signs of better conditions prevailing in British is shown in the latest weekly Bankers' clearing-house returns, revealing total cheques cleared 912 million sterling, compared with 647 millions in the corresponding week last year.

On the Stock Exchange for Saturday and the end account, activity was amazing in gilt-edged securities.

In Indian loans and Home Rails, demand again was keenest, prices in most instances, further advancing considerably.

Nearly all recent favourite industrials also attained further high levels with demand expanding, cables and wireless issues especially attracting buyers.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, March 3.

Previous closing rate	12.28
To-day's opening rate	12.38
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing rate	12.17
Difference	—.11

Broach Expectation ..... Rs. 205

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, March 3.

Previous closing rate	6.27
To-day's opening rate	6.35
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing rate	6.37
Difference	+.10

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 3.

The decision of the House of Agriculture committee to report favourably on the Bankhead bill had a bullish effect on the New York cotton market and in view of higher Liverpool closing and speculative buying, trading in May commenced 10 points higher than yesterdays closing at 12.38.

These higher levels were unmaintained as there seemed to be a desire on the part of operators to secure profits towards the weekend and the market declined may being quoted at 12.33

Further profitaking and speculative selling brought May to yesterdays level at 12.29 after which there was heavy liquidation and may declined to 12.23 being the lowest of the session. Some realising and scattered buying improved values slightly to 12.25 but again in the absence buyers and liquidation the market registered a drop and closed at 12.17 i.e. 21 points lower than the opening and 11 points lower than the previous closing.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 3.

The following were the opening quotations:—

May (12 08/12 07) 12.38/12.36
July (12.19/12.18) 12.50/12.48
October (12.35/12.34) 12.68/12.66

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 3.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American March (6.25) 6.39
American May (6.23) 6.37
Egyptian March (8.76) 8.9'
Egyptian May (8.72) 8.90

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 3. 10-45 p.m.

As the New York cotton futures opened 10 points up, Broach a.m. was dealt in at Rs. 206-8 at night but thereafter the rate gradually declined to Rs. 204-8 which was the rate at 10-35 p.m. when New York cotton futures closed at a decline of 11 points.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, March 3.

Previous closing	5.07 1/2
To-day's closing	5.07 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, March 3.

Previous closing	5.07 3/8
To-day's closing	5.07 1/4
To-day's closing	5.07 7/8
Difference	+.00 1/2

FRANC RATE.

London, March 3.

Previous closing	77.09
To-day's opening	77.12
To-day's closing	77.21
Difference	+.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 3.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 507 1/4 which slightly declined to 506 3/4 but again improved to 507 7/8 and closed at that rate, Franc opened at 77.12 and declined at 77.03 but against appreciated to 77.21 which was the closing rate.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 3.

The undertone was steady

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 1/2d	20 1/2d
Forward	20 9/16d	20 9/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, March 3.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per oz.	£6-16-7	£6-16-10½

BULLION

London, March 3.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (Nil) Nil
Gold (£6-16-7) £6-16-10 1/2
Silver (£20 1/2d) £20 1/2d

DISCOUNTS

London, March 3.

3 months (1 p.c.) 31-32 p.c.
4 months 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/8 p.c.) 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, March 3.

London on Bombay (1-6/1-16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.81 7/8) 5.80 7/8 (mutilated)
New York on Bombay (38.50) 38.37
Berlin on Bombay (0.96) 0.96 3/4
London on Milan (59.18) 59.15
London on Shanghai (1.4 1/2) 1.4 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 3.

There was not much doing in the local bullion market Silver opened steady at Rs. 55/9 61/6 and 61/10 for ready, Fagun and Chaitra delivery on steady Shanghai and London advices. Prices appreciated and closed steady at Rs. 55/14, 61/11 and 61/15.

Gold opened steady 33/13/6, 33/14 and 33/14/6 for ready Fagun and Chaitra delivery. There was some short covering and prices closed steady at Rs. 33/14, 33/14/3 and 33/14/6

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 3.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 53 3/8, July at 55 1/2 and Oct. at 56 3/8. Prices were maintained on foreign demand

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, March 3.

Chicago wheat prices advanced on commission houses buying and good outside demand. May was quoted at 88, July at 87 1/2 and Sept. at 88 1/2.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, March 3.

Chicago oats market also showed improvement and May was quoted at 35 5/8 and July at 35 1/2.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, March 3.

Argentine linseed was quiet though May at noon was quoted slightly higher at 12-14.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 3.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS

Tin (£229 1/4) closed.
Lead (£11 1/2) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 5/8 to £35 7/8) closed.
Glasgow Iron (70) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2

JUTE

First Market o.i.f. Continent New Crop March-April (£16 7/8) £16 3/4 sellers
Dundee March (£18 1/2) unquoted
Lightning March (£17 1/4) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (4 15/16) 4 15/16 paid and buyers April-June (5) 5 1/32 paid and value

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Mar-April (£11 1/4) £11 5/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta March-April (£11 1/8) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata March-April (£9 3/4) £9 3/8 sellers
Rapeseed Toria Mar-April (£9 1/16) £8 7/8 sellers

JUTES AND COALS RULE STEADY

Securities Firm In Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, March 3.

Jute Shares ruled steady and moderate business was put through. Coals were steady. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. paper 87/11; 3½ per cent. loan 1947/50 96/12; 5 per cent. loan 1939/44 107; 4 per cent. Punjab bonds 1948 100/11.

Banks:—Punjab National Bank county 40; Punjab National Bank paid up 30/4.

Railways:—Chaparmukh Silghat 76 ex. div.

Cottons:—Kesoram 3/12.

Jutes:—Auckland 220 small lots; Bally ordy. 188; Barnagore 169/8 small lots; Belvedere 393 small lot; Clive ordy. 31; Fort Gloster 580; Gourepore ordy. 416; Howrah ordy. 56/6; Hukumchand ordy. 11/5; Kamarhatty 562/8; Kanknarrah 476/8; Kinnison ordy. 592; National 25/12; Northbrook pref. 128; Nuddea 25/12; Orient 225; Union ordy. 467/8 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy. new issue 14/10; Bengal Telephone pref. 14/4; Burn and Co. 6 per cent. pref. 98/8; Indian Iron and Steel 5/7; B. I. Corporation pref. 128.

Sugar:—Bharat 8; Balrampur 11/4 small lot.

Teas:—Kurseon & Darjeeling 22/8 small lots. A. P.

AMERICAN SILVER BILL

Billion And Half Ounces Of White Metal To Be Purchased

SPECIAL CABLE.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 3.

Representatives, Murdock, Fairsinger and Dies drafted the Silver Bill to be introduced in the House on Monday.

The provides for the Treasury purchase of a billion and half ounces of silver where against money will be issued. Although the metal would be purchased in the open market at the prevailing price, the bill proposes 15 centum premium for silver shipped from United States in payment of farm products.

Mr. Murdock said Senator Wheeler favoured the plan.

DEMAND LOANS KEEPING SUPPLIES FULLY USABLE

TREASURY BILLS ALLOTTED AT 18sh. 6d.

Further High Levels Attained By All Favourite Industrials

BOMBAY, March 3.

On Saturday, movements in the Cross Rates were confined within a narrow range.

HEAVY SELLING PRESSURE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York Cotton Market opened firm on account of the decision of the House of the Agriculture Committee to report favourably on the Bankhead Bill, but the rise could not be maintained under heavy selling pressure. The market gradually declined and closed at the lowest rate of the day.

LONDON GOLD PRICES STEADY.

London Gold prices recovered a little but Silver prices remained unchanged. The undertone was steady.

STEADY TONE IN GRAINS AND LINSEED.

Liverpool Wheat opened steady and prices were well maintained on foreign demand. Prices in Chicago Wheat and Oats improved on commission houses buying. Argentine Linseed was very steady.

FURTHER RISE IN INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

There was a further sharp rise in the 3-1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan, which touched a new high level to-day.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day firm at £92 3/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 3.

The Stock Exchange markets generally ruled strong and active. Giltedges were a prominent feature. Indian Loans and Homerails were also prominent.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (79 5/8 Ex Dividend) £81
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4 XD) £102 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 3/8) £110 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/4) £113 1/2
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 1/8) £103 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 1/2) £110 7/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Barzilian Traction (dol 11 3/8) dol 11 7/8
International Holding (dol 2 3/8) dol 2 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/2) dol 7 3/4
Electric Mayers Insurance (26-6) 26-9
Princhin John (35-3) 36-3
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (35-9) 36-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (94-3) 94-6
Swadeshi Match (10-9) 10-4 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (50-1 1/2) 51-0
University Ordinary (24-0) 23-9
Ford Motors (27-9) 28-3
Cables and Wireless (10 3/8) 10 5/8
British American Tobacco (120) 120
Cameras 'A' (£28 1/4) £3 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (122-6) 122-6
P and O S N Co., Defd (17-9) 18-6
Distillers (88-0) 90-0
British Celonese (16-3) 16-3
British Celonese (14-9) 14-10 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (63-8) 65-0
Courtankis Ordinary (54-6) 55-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (14-0) 13-9
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (8-10 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Inter Nickel (23-10 1/2 Ex Div.) 23-9
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-4 1/2) 6-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 3.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79 Ex Div) £80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 Ex Div) £92 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£109 3/4) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£112) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£104 3/4) £105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1934/59) (1 1/4 p.c. premium) 2 p.c. premium.
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£110 3/4) £111 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£110 3/4 £111

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-4 1/2) 20-0
Gula Kelampong (20) 20
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-6) 27-9

MINING SHARES

Nundydroog (63-9) 63-9
Burma Corporation (15-0) 15-0
Rio Tintos (£20) £20
East Rand Proprietary (46-3) 46-3
Rand Mines (128-9) 128-9

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Doran Tea (57-0) 57-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (39-4 1/2) £83

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

OIL SHARES

Veneuzola (36-3) 35-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (50-7 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Burma Oil (91-10 1/2) 91-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (11-1 1/2) 10-10 1/2
Shell Transport (53-1 1/2) 53-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£23) £23

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord (£64 1/4) £66 1/4
L M S Ord (£28 1/2) £29 1/2
L N E R Defd (£10 1/2) £10 3/4
Southern Defds (£29 1/4) £31 1/4
Land Pass 5 per Stock (£126 1/2) £127
London Board "C" Stock (£83)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 3.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:

General Motors (dol 38 7/8) dol 39 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 7/8) dol 15 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 54 7/8) dol 56 1/2
U S Steel (Preference) (dol 93) unquoted.

BIG ROUND-UP OF "MENIAL SERVANTS"

Alleged Theft From Employers' Houses

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, March 3.

A large number of Bhais who are employed in private houses in menial service on low salaries have been taken into custody in different parts of Sind on charge of committing thefts from their employers' houses.

It is alleged these 'bhais' are tools of habitual criminal remaining in the background.

The stolen properties are disposed of through outwardly innocent mediums. Sensational disclosures are expected.

The Inter-Provincial Police and C.I.D. Officers' Conference is now sitting at Multan to discuss ways and means to bring to book habitual criminals who escape from one province to another.

The Conference is attended by heads of police in the Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and Bahawalpore.

Yeola Bar Contributions

(From A Correspondent).

YEOLA, March 1.

Mr. A. M. Khan, Sub-judge, and the members of the local Bar have contributed among themselves a sum of Rs. 52-8-0 of which Rs. 5 are transmitted to the Viceroy's Fund and Rs. 47-8-0 to the Rajen Babu's Fund. A few other gentlemen also have contributed a sum of Rs. 12-12-0 which too is remitted to the Rajen Babu's Fund.

Ahmednagar Contributions

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

The students from Anath Vidyarthi Griha and Harijan Sevashram resolved to collect fund for the 'quake stricken of Bihar.

House-to-house collections were made amounting to Rs. 90 "J. J." from Nagar donated Rs. 10.

The whole amount is sent to Mr. K. B. Dorabshah, President, the city Municipality and Bihar Relief Committee to be forwarded to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

RAID ON DEBT REDEMPTION FUND

(Continued from Pape 1).

satisfactiory but remarked that it would have really been a deficit budget but for the raid on debt, Redemption Fund. He asked the Government of India not to restore cut in salaries to services without simultaneously affording relief to the taxpayer.

While Bengal might feel satisfied over half of jute tax being given to her, the rest of India would have the grim satisfaction that everytime they struck a match it was to help Bengal. This was however a bad precedent and Sir Leslie Hudson asked why Burma should not get half of rice export duty and Assam half of oil duty. Bombay had managed to balance its budget by by retrenchment measures more severe than in any other province and while he was not jealous of Bengal he put in a plea for an assistance to Bombay province.

DIVERSION OF BOMBAY'S TRADE.

In this connection he referred to the enormous diversion of Bombay's maritime trade to the Kathiawar ports to the profit of Bhavanagar and at the expense of Bombay and Karachi and urged the Government of India without delay to consider the problem.

Sir Mohmed Yakub congratulated Sir George Schuster on serving India well and said that he had nothing to say regarding the budget and hence he left the subject for Dr. Ziauddin before whom he was the most backward boy. (Laughter).

"DOWNTRODDEN BOMBAY."

Mr. Mody asked Sir George Schuster not to be discouraged by criticisms as even when one of the Opposition members would occupy the portfolio of Finance member they would be equally critical of the budget. Proceeding Mr. Mody congratulated Bengal on her good fortune, but hoped that Bengal would think of poor downtrodden Bombay. The speaker had derived a lesson that in order to create a kindly impression on the mind of the Finance Member, the province should go on creating deficit budgets.

MODY KNOWS IT!

Touching what he termed the darker side of Sir George Schuster's budget, Mr. Mody referred to the appalling rural indebtedness, but was glad that the Government would consider this matter Considering the income of the people the burden of taxation, he said was very heavy. He considered that taxation on industries at this stage was undesirable in view of the fact that India had to make tremendous advance before she could rank among the industrial nations of the world.

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

Continuing Mr. Mody reiterated the demand for appointment of an Economic Advisory Council with the same object as the one existing in England.

Mr Mody then referred to the diversion of trade from Bombay to Indian States ports and asked the Government why the States concerned were allowed to evade the obligations of the Mount Abu conferance, by which they were to impose the same custom duty as was imposed at the British Indian ports and return to the Government the duty collected on those goods that were sent to British India.

Concluding Mr. Mody emphasised the necessity of Viramgaum and Cutch customs lines being made effective customs line in order to protect the interests of ports in British India.

Mr. Bhagat Chandi Lal (member for Delhi) in his speech in Urdu appealed to Government to keep in view the interests of poor in the budget proposals.

The Raja of Kollengode expressed the opinion that owing to acute depression the value of commodities and property had gone down by about 50 per cent and the present was not an opportune moment to levy any tax. He considered that excise duty on sugar and duty on hides matches and tobacco were unfortunate while the country was already groaning under the dead weight of surcharge and supertax.

PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURISTS.

Protesting against the continuance of incometax at present level the speaker demanded the right of appal for assessments before an independent tribunal. He related at length the deplorable state of agriculturists and landowners of Madras owing to the dumping of foreign rice. He pleaded for the removal of export duty on rice whereby Government would be adding to the wealth of the producer by about 11 crores in addition to stimulating the price. He emphasised how owing to accute competition with foreign rice and also as a result of depression most of his lands remained uncultivated for want of tenants and in most cases landlords were unable to pay revenues.

Concluding the Raja of Kollengode warned that if the Government did not come to their rescue the agriculturists would be forced to terrorism and other unlawful anti-Government agitation.

Sir Abdur Rahim, the Leader of the Opposition, congratulated Sir George Schuster on the statesmanship and courage he had shown in his budget proposals. At best he had produced another emergency budget as there was no relief to the taxpayer. The speaker urged that the need of the hour was to increase the purchasing power of the people by industrialisation which was not possible unless the Government of India removed from vicious circle of having to always frame budget from expenditure side.

It was true that military expenditure had been reduced in recent years from 55 to 56 crores but what had the Government of India done to press India's case for justice regarding the capitation charges. The amount of 175 laks did not meet ends of justice and India was entitled to know from Sir George Schuster what steps were taken by the Government of India in this connection

MESTON AWARD MUST GO.

Referring to Bengal Sir Abdur Rahim said that her financial difficulties were due not to terrorists but to the inequitous Meston Settlement against which the Governor of Bengal had protested. Bengal joined Bombay and other provinces in seeking more equitable adjustment. In his opinion, Bengal, which had the monopoly of jute production, deserved the whole jute tax.

Concluding he suggested that the Government of India while presenting the Central budget should give a general picture of the financial position of each province so that the House might understand the situation and avoid interprovincial jealosy.

INTER-PROVINCIAL JEALOUSIES.

Mr. B. Das said that a feature of the Budget was that it created a certain amount of heat and inter-provincial jealousies and suspicion which might be reflected on the public life.

The duty on matches and other taxation proposals would have been welcomed by the Federal Legislature, as these were recommended to be Federal Revenue.

He asked the Finance Member to make a statement as regards the annual contribution of six crores by the Railways, which for four years had not been paid and amounted to 24 crores. He inquired whether Government were making efforts to recover this amount together with interest. In this connection, he pointed out that according to the Percy Report, this contribution would be a permanent feature of Federal Finance.

EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD.

He urged imposition of an export duty on gold and import duty on foreign rice.

Referring to Income-tax he felt that there was evasion by the rich and suggested that an expert committee should go into the question.

While thanking the Government for their generous treatment of Bihar, which suffered from the earthquake, he inquired why provision for eight lakhs for capital construction for the new Orissa Province had not been made as recommended by the Hubback Committee.

As regards loans he would like a conversion loan at the rate of interest prevailing.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt urged the Indianisation of the Army which, he said, would result in practical economy. The present reduction in the Army was unreal.

LIKE COMMUNAL WRANGLE.

Mr. N. M. Joshi regretted the amount of provincial jealousies exhibited during the debate, and thought it was like the communal wrangle, and on this account the country might suffer. He advised the Government that on a matter of this kind decision might be left to an impartial scientific body than that a decision should be taken either by the Government or the Legislature on political grounds.

He said that he was opposed to indirect taxation and urged that as the Army existed mainly for the rich, they should be asked to pay more. He did not agree with Sir George Schuster that the condition of the people, especially of the agriculturists had improved.

"RAIDING SINKING FUND."

Dewan Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar referred to debt redemption provision and wished that Sir Basil Blackett had been there on the Opposition Benches to criticise Sir George Schuster for "raiding the Sinking Fund," as Sir Basil Blackett had characterised similar suggestions made

(Continued on page 5).

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 3.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 Ready.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Mar-April
Banks selling T T 1/6 May.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 May.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 15 Mar-April.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 264 1/2
Banks selling T T 262 1/2
Banks buying T T 261
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 577
Banks buying D D 587
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying 60 Days 77 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 101 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 1/8
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.07 1/4 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/2 3rd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 3rd inst.
London/Paris 77.06 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 21.80 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.72 2nd inst.
London/Italy 59.00 2nd inst.
London/Berlin 12.80 2nd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 2nd inst.
London/New York 5.07 3/8 2nd inst.
Amsterdam/London 7.55 2nd inst.
Java/London 7.53 1/2 2nd inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.

Gold £6-17-1 1st inst. £6-16-7 2nd inst
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 1st inst. 20 1/2 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 20 9/16 1st inst. 20 9/16 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 46 5/8 1st inst. 46 1/2 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 p.c. 1st inst. 1 p.c. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 1st inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 2nd inst
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos. 2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

SEEDS.

London, March 2.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers £9-10-0.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers £9-1-3.

LINSEED.

London, March 2.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, March/April sellers £11-0-0.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton, March/April sellers £9-7-6.
Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton, March/April sellers £11-5-0.

LINSEED OILS.

London, March 2.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., March sellers 18/9.
Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., May/Aug. sellers 19/1-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 2.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., sellers 4-31/32.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 2.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	139
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-5/8
National Bank of India	48-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent.	113-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	64 nominal
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79-1/4 exdividend
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91-1/4 exdividend
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	79-3/4 exdividend
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	103-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	110-1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, March 2.

	£
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands.	14-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	229-3/4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 2.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C & F Calcutta, March/April per cwt., nominal 6/10-1/2.
C & F Bombay, March/April per cwt., sellers 6/7-1/2.
C & F Karachi, March/April per cwt., sellers 6/7-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

London, March 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-3/8.

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Mar. 2.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 per cent P A	21
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	11
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent P	24
Electric Bond Common	19
Electric Bond 5 dol. Ptd.	45
Consolidated Gas	40
Columbia Gas	16 1/4
American Tel. and Tel.	122
Western Union Telg.	57
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake and Ohio	44-1/2
New York Central	39
Baltimore and Ohio R R	31
Erie R R	22
Pennsylvania R R	36
Union Pacific R A	129
Great North Pfd.	29
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	49
Distillers Seagram	26
Australia 4-1/2 per cent (M N) 1956	92-5/8
Sethelehem Steel	46
United States Steel	56
American Smelting	45
Noranda Mines	37
Int. Nickel of Canada	23-3/4
Eraconda Copper Mining	15-1/4
Kennecott Copper	19-1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
International Harvestor	42
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	24
General Motors	39-1/2
Packard Motor	6
General Electric	23
Goodyear Tyre	39
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13-1/4
Atlantic Refining	32
Socony	17-1/2
Plymouth Oil	15
American Radiator	32
National City Bank	30-1/2
Sun Life of Canada	485
National Distillers	28
Celanese Corporation of Am.	41
Canadian Nat. Rly. 5 per cent 1 69	108
Philips Petrol	18

Market active and advancing and looks like going higher. We notice a good buying of steel stocks Carloadings up 110,000 over same time last year. General Electric has declared 15 cts. dividend.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 2.

Silver.—Undertone is steady.

Spot	20-1/2
Forward	20-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 2.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16-7.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 2.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 2.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.81
Amsterdam	7.54-1/4
Brussels	21.78
Madrid	37.40
Milan	58.87
Berne	15.71
Paris	77.09
Prague	122.56
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate	5.07-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 2.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, March/April sellers 18/3.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, March sellers 18/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, March/April sellers 21/6.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Mar. 2

SAKELS:	
March	15.83+06
May	16.02 01
July	16.16—02
November	16.02+02
January	15.98—03
ASHMOUNI.	
April	12.25+01
October	12.39+03
December	12.44+05

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Mar 2

Spot Silver	46 1/4c.
March delivery	46.50—10c.
May delivery	46.98—17c.
Tone: Steady.	

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Mar. 3.

T. T. on London.	
Previous Close	1.4 1/2
To-day's Opening	1.41 1/2
To-day's Close	1.4 7/16

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, March 3

On Friday the New York cotton futures market ruled firm with active speculative buying influenced by favourable outlook for the Bankhead Bill. It is reported that the Bill is now approved by the Agricultural Committee and the period is extended for two years with the possible extension of another year by a proclamation of the President. Thus there is no chance of a big production of American cotton and the statistical situation is expected to gain strength.

The Market opened at a rise of 3 points with May delivery quoted 12.07. There was scattered liquidation at the opening which resulted in a decline of two points from the opening level and the market reached the lowest level of the day when May delivery was quoted 12.05. At this level there was large speculative buying influenced by strength of Wall-street and bullish political news from Washington. Prices advanced 23 points from the lowest level reached soon after the opening of the session and the market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 24 to 29 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 30 points to 12.30 c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market also ruled firm with an active demand and closed at a rise of 25 to 26 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 26 points to 12.23 c.

FURTHER RISE IN PRICES.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

The market yesterday was firm in sympathy with the strength in Wall Street, Chicago wheat, and bullish political news from Washington. The Agricultural Committee of the Houses have amended the Bankhead Bill extending its duration to 2 years with the possible extension of another year by a proclamation of the President.

The latest cable from Washington states that the House Agriculture Committee has decided to report favourably on the Bankhead Bill by 14 votes to 6. It now seems the Bill will be passed in the near future and this may cause a further advance in prices; whilst however we believe in higher prices in the long run it is early days and with the crop not yet in the ground we prefer taking advantage of strong markets to secure profits with a view to replacing on setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. May highest 12.28+29 up (2-56 p.m.) lowest 12.05 +.06 (10-4 a.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.29 (3-45 p.m.) lowest 6.21 (opening).

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Bankhead Bill—House would give Secretary rigid control say for three years. Some new buying, offerings limited.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

Market expected improving owing to good prospects early passage efficient Bankhead Bill.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool:—Market affected favourably by prediction or restriction scheme being rendered more severe. Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of 'Call' cotton. The feeling in favour of cotton is increasing.

Liverpool:—Market steady. Awaiting developments Bankhead and Smith Bills Washington. Bullish temporarily.

New York:—Restriction favourably reported likely to be accepted by Congress within two weeks. Doubt whether it is advisable to follow the advance. With sentiment here more or less bullish, it may be a good time to sell on and after restriction

New York:—We think Bankhead Bill limiting production to ten millions or ninehalf Millions this season likely to be enacted near future.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:

New York:—Progress Controll Bill. possibility bullish development Washington causing a bullish feeling.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 2.

May 1934	12.28+29
July 1934	12.38+24
October 1934	12.56+27
December 1934	12.66+25
January 1935	12.75+28
Spot	12.50+30

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, March 3

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one to two points with a scattered speculative buying anw more reports regarding the Bankhead Bill. General sentiment improved and with a good trade calling prices improved further with scarcity of sellers. Prices fluctuated within a range of 8 points and finally closed at a net gain of 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised by three points to 6.55d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady in sympathy of American cotton and closed at a rise of 5 points. At the close of the session March was quoted 5.05, May 4.99 and July 4.98.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady but prices were irregular. Alexandria cables were quiet and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 12 to 8 points with spot cotton 2 points higher at 8.96. Uppers futures advanced 3 to 6 points and spot cotton closed at a gain of 8 points to 7.12d. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 2.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
March 1934	6.24	6.29+07
April 1934		6.28+07
May 1934	6.22	6.27+07
June 1934		6.25+07
July 1934		6.24+07
August 1934		6.23+07
September 1934		6.22+07
October 1934		6.21+07
November 1934		6.21+07
December 1934		6.22+07
January 1935		6.22+07
February 1935		6.22+07
March 1935		6.23+07
Middling Spot		6.55+03

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 2.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.84
Fine (Good Staple)	4.99
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.14
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.02
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.17
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.32
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.75
Fine	3.85
Superfine	3.95
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.85
Fine	3.95
Superfine	4.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 2.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
March 1934	8.83
May 1934	8.78
July 1934	8.75
October 1934	8.49
November 1934	8.50
December 1934	8.48
F. G. F. Spot	8.96

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 2.

March 1934	12.11+26
May 1934	12.23+25
Spot	12.23+26

New York, March 2.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	12.10
July 1934	12.25
October 1934	12.38
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	12.16
July 1934	12.29
October 1934	12.43

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 2.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	17,000

SHARP RISE IN SILVER

Gold Quiet

Bombay, Mar. 3.

The local Silver market ruled firm to-day with an active buying influenced by bullish foreign cables. The market opened to-day at Rs. 61/6 and rose to Rs. 62/2. At this level there was some profit-taking but the offering were well absorbed. Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day at 1.4 1/2 and closed quiet at 1.4 7/16.

The Gold market opened steady at Rs. 53/14/9 but later on prices ruled easy on increased liquidation.

Ready Gold	33 14 6
March Settlement	33 14 6
April Settlement	33 14 9
Ready Silver	56 5 0
March Settlement	62 2 0
April Settlement	62 5 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

M. G. Bengal U.P. Sup. 148; Fine 145; F.G. 142; Good 138.
M.G. Punjab Sup. 148; Fine 145; F.G. 142; Good 138.
M.G. Rajputana Sup. 148; Fine 145; F.G. 142; Good 138.
M.G Oomra No. 3 Extra Spr-fine 186; Sup. 183; Fine 181; F.G. 178.
M.G C.P. No. 1 Extra Spr-fine 199; Sup. 193; Fine 194; F.G. 191.
M.G. C.P. No. 2 Extra Spr-fine 192; Sup. 189; Fine 187; F.G. 184.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 3.

Following a sharp rise of 29 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 206/8 for Broach A-M. delivery. There was scattered profit taking which depressed prices to Rs. 206/8 but later on prices advanced to Rs. 207/8 on increased buying influenced by firmness of Silver. The undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market opened very steady at a rise of 8 points and later on after a further rise of 3 points declined to a rise of 6 points. The local market was quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M.	206/4
Broach J-A.	213
Oomra March	179/8
Oomra May	181/4
Bengal March	135/8
Bengal May	140/8
Bengal July	144/8

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

100 Ital India Bhiwara 160 1/2
100 G G Kesha and Co., Pandurna 7 on.
68 Birla Bros. Jaora 3 off.
111 Viram Ladha Parbhani 3 off.
400 G G Kesha and Co., Pandurna 7 on.
98 Kotak and Co., Amraoti 1 on.
85 Viram Ladha Dhulia 178
100 Narshi Nagshi Shegaon 171
108 G G Kesha Anjangao 184
128 Narshi Nagshi Jalgaon 5 1/4
100 Narshi Hansi 7 on off
100 Anundilal Poddar Potad 145
101 Narshi Nagshi Akot 2 on

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Broach A./May. Op. 203-1/2; Hi. 204; Lo. 203; Close 203-3/4.
Broach J./Aug., Op. 210-1/2; Hi. 211; Lo. 209-3/4; Close 210-1/2.
Oomra March, Op. 177; Hi. 177-1/2; Lo. 177; Close 177-1/2.
Oomra May. Op. 177-3/4; Hi. 179; Lo. 177-3/4; Close 179.
Bengal March, Op. 134-3/4; Hi. 134-3/4; Lo. 134-3/4; Close 134-3/4.
Bengal May, Op. 139-3/4; Hi. 139-3/4; Lo. 139-3/4; Close 139-3/4.
Bengal July, Op. 143-1/4; Hi. 143-3/4; Lo. 143-1/4; Close 143-3/4.
Teji-Mandi for Broach A./May, Rs. 9.
Teji-Mandi for Broach J./Aug., Rs. 24-1/2.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Prices per Ton:—
China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs. 75; China Clay, quality No. 777, Rs. 68; China Clay, quality No. 333, Rs. 55.
Prices per Cwt:—
Farina Double Sifted Rs. 8-8-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 4-6-0; Maize Starch Powder, Continental Rs. 7-4-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 12-12-0; Zinc Chloride Rs. 12; Magneisum Chloride, German Rs. 4-6-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 20-8; Superfine Texol Rs. 38-8-0; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 7-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 7; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 7-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 7; Bichromate of potash, small packing Rs. 41; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 32-8-0; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 30; Litharge Flake, small packing Rs. 20.
Prices per lb:—
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-9-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-8-6; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-7-3; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-6; Acetic Acid Re. 0-5-9; Formal-de-hyde Re. 0-5-9.

ARGENTINE WHEAT TO RISE

Liverpool Prices Cheap

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Liverpool Wheat—we have a favourable opinion of the market".

In their report they state:—

It is reported that the Argentine Govt. intends to increase wheat prices from Monday next. Liverpool wheat prices are at an extremely low level and with offers from the Argentine decreasing, we strongly favor purchases in Liverpool.

LONDON SILVER AGREEMENT

China And Canada To Ratify

London, Feb. 26.

"Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., Report:—On continued demand from the Indian Bazaars and speculators, prices further advanced on February 23rd. Up to this point sellers had been very hesitant but subsequently China offered more freely with the result that prices reacted rather sharply yesterday. New York operated both ways but Continental operations were less in evidence. The Indian Finance Minister's budget speech and news that both China and Canada have decided to ratify the London Silver agreement induced general buying which together with the reluctance of sellers resulted to-day in a sharp rise."—Reuter.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 1st March.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,279	229,344
Japan & China	6,550	253,319
Coast Ports	...	8,924
Up-country by Rail	...	60,395
Afloat in harbour for Europe	...	27,710
China & Japan	...	
Total	8,829	579,692

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Mar. 3.

The local Share Bazar displayed cheerful tone to-day with a continued enquiry for shares on the forward list Cement shares were the chief center of activity and in the absence of offering prices recorded a sharp rise. Indian Cement shares were strong with general buying The firmness of Cement shares had a salutary effect on other sections which also joined the

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

Bom. Dyeing 759, 75
Century 212, 13, 12, 210
Central India 235, 38, 36, 40, 38
Colaba 76
Kohinoor 127, 128
New Great 115, 116
Simplex 80-10, 81-14
Swadeshi 163, 65, 63
Bundi 27-14, 28-2
I. Cecent 340, 43, 40, 49, 46, 343
T. Steel Dfd. 208, 6, 7, 208-2
T. Steel Ord. 54-6, 55, 54-12
B. Steam 267, 70, 269
B. Burma 426-14, 438, 435
Tata Hydro 145, 146-14
Andhra 1387, 90, 86, 93, 90
Tram. Ord. 141-14, 143-2, 142-13
Tata Power 960, 67, 76, 68, 75
(Messrs. Magonbhai Amin and Co.)

upward trend. The undertone of the market was firm and there are signs of increased confidence. General business is broadening but there is not much outside support. Although the main trend of prices seems upward, it will be advisable to unload a portion of holdings on strong markets with a view to replace the same on moderate declines.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 3.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance	278 12
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	751 4
250 Bradbury	60 0
100 Century	210 0
100 Central India	238 12
100 Colaba	76 14
100 Coorla	62 8
100 Crescent	8 8
250 Currim	6 4
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-2 3
100 Elphinstone	2
250 Fazal	10 0
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	108 12
1000 Hindustan	1,640 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 14
100 Indore	111 4
100 Khatau	55 0
100 Kohinoor	128 12
250 Laxmi	765 0
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	473 12
250 Model	47 8
50 Mysore	85 0
200 New Great	116 4
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
250 Pabani	3 8
250 Pearl	2 8
100 Phoenix	260 0
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2800 0
50 Simplex	81 14
100 Swadeshi	163 12
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 14
500 Vishnu	1437 8
1000 Western	731 4
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	91 0
25-50 Central	24 6
500 Imperial	1275 0
125-500 Imp. Country	312 8
50-100 India	104 12
5 Union	4-8-6
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	28 2
70 Gwalior	87 4
250 Indian	343 2
40 Katni Def.	1162 8
100 Katni Ord.	296 14
75 Okha	158 12
100 Punjab	18 1
100 Shahabad	312 8
70 United	71 4
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	10 12
15-75 New India	26 10
200 Oriental	3725 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 0
ELECTRIC	
10 Ahmedabad Old	143 12
100 Andhra Valley	1390 0
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	142 13
100 Bombay Suburban	133 12
10 Broach	10 8
100 Karachi	195 0
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	172 8
100 Tata Hydro	146 14
1000 Tata Power	975 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Prantej	800 0
100 Ahr. Patty	113 8
100 C Province	79 8
100 Dhon. Baramati	83 0
100 Gujarat	60 6
100 Mandra Bhon.	82 0
100 Pachora Jamner	77 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	82 0
500 Tapti Valley	742 8
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	16 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	208 2
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	54 12
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	190 0
50 Belapur Sugar	175 0
100 Bombay Steam	269 6
125 Bom. Burma	435 10
50 Bom. Burma County	146 4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	2/9/3
60 Bombay Telephone	86 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	130 10
100 Indian Radio Def.	508 12
100 Indian Radio Ord.	175 0
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	9 3
30 Tata Construction	61 12
25 Tata Oil	18 0
PREF. SHARES.	
7 per cent Andhra Vly	1235 0
6 per cent Bom. Steam	270 10
7 per cent Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	460 0
5 per cent Central India (T.F.)	460 0
7 per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7 per cent Katni 2nd (T.F.)	131 4
7½ per cent Punjab Cement	14 0
7 per cent Tata Hydro	126 4
7½ per cent Tata Power	1260 0
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	163 12
1½ per cent Tata Steel 2nd (b)	116 8
5½ per cent Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7 per cent Vishnu	635 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 3

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS	
3½ pc G P N Sett	87/11/6
3-1/2 pc G P N Cash	87/12/0
4 pc 1960/70 Sett	101/6
4 pc 1968/70 Cash	101/10
5 pc 1945/55 Sett	114/14
5 pc 1945 Cash	114/15
TAXFREES.	
4 pc 1953/63 Mysore	100/7
5 pc 1955 Mysore	113/12
5½ pc 1938 Mysore	109/4
6-1/2 pc 1935 BDL	106/1
3-1/2 pc 1 47/50 Cash	96/8
4 pc 1934/37 Cash	100/12
4 pc 1943 Cash	102/8
4½ pc 1934 Cash	101/0/0
4½ pc 1955/60 Cash	107/0
5 p.c 1939/44 Cash	107/2
5 pc 1940/43 Cash	107/8
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103/7
5-1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107/13
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T B	105/9
CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)	
4 pc B P T 1947	95/12
4 pc M. Deb. 1974	95/4/0
5 pc M Deb. 1959	106/8/0
6 pc M. Deb 1954	113/8/0
6 pc K. P. T 1956	113/8/0
6½ pc B. I. T. 1937	108/0/0

3½ per cent paper opened at Rs. 87/14 but declined to Rs. 87/8/6 on long liquidation. Later on prices rallied to Rs. 87/11/6 on short covering.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York-Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 121 at Cross Rate 5.07-1/2.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A./May 207—Liverpool May 6.30 Rs. 70-3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A./May 207—New York May 12.28 Rs. 62 a Cross Rate 5.07-1/2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

	New	Old.
Bengal Superfine	153	...
Bengal Fine	150	...
Bengal F.G.	146	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	146	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	196	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	196	...
Pundhurna Fine	188	...
Yeotmal Fine	187	...
Arvi Fine	187	...
Ellichpur Fine	187	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	183	...
Khamgaon Fine	182	...
Mulkapur Fine	176	...
Khandesh Fine	174	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	174	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	183	...
Broach Fine	215/19	...
Punjab/American	224	...
Punjab/American mix	215	...
Cambodia	...	262
Miraj/Sangli	...	177
Compta Good	...	192
Kampala	...	342
Manza	324	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	1,999	195,508
Central India	1,681	140,655
Barsi and Nagar	3,046	130,571
Hyderabad-Gaorani	513	25,018
Berar	3,445	261,436
Central Provinces	1,370	68,882
Total Oomras	12,004	832,065
Dholera	1,149	21,108
N.-W. Provinces	...	6,591
Rajputana	1,230	27,085
Sind-Punjab	4,238	109,768
Broach	8,327	137,161
Coompta & Dharwar	...	10,163
Westerns-Northerns	5	4,321
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	5,979
Persian	16	940
American	...	20,437
Egyptian & African	1,309	57,786
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	24
Total	28,278	1,233,428

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 3rd day of March 1934.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	A-M. 1934
8-0	Rs. 207
10-30	Rs. 207/4
12-30	Rs. 207/12
2-30	Rs. 207/8
4-30	Rs. 207
5-00	Rs. 207
	Apr-May.
Highest	Rs. 208
Lowest	Rs. 206/12
Settlement Rate	Rs. 208

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Fagan Vad 3, 1990
Muslim—Zilkad 17 1352
Parsi—Shehrevar 29 1303
Sunrise—6h. 56m.
Sunset—6h. 45m.
Hightide—1.24 13-53
Lowtide—7-39 19-44.

M.C.C. v. an Indian XI; Charity Cricket Match in aid of Earthquake Relief Fund, Esplanade Maidan.

Successive Lives on Earth"—Public Lecture at United Lodge of Theosophists, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay 6-15 p.m.

MONDAY, Mar. 5.

M.C.C. v. an Indian XI; Charity Cricket Match in aid of Earthquake Relief Fund, Esplanade Maidan.

Municipal Corporation; 3-40 p.m.

"Help Our Hospitals" Fete and Exhibition, Esplanade Maidan, open between 5 p.m. and 12-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, Mar. 6.

M.C.C. v. an Indian XI; Charity Cricket Match in aid of Earthquake Relief Fund, Esplanade Maidan.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 7.

K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Government Fellowship Lectures—II, by Prof. P. Davoud on "The Turanian and Aryan Tribe," 172, Hornby Road, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, Mar. 8.

Wilson Philological University Lecture on "Life and Growth of Language," University Building (South Wing), 5-45 p.m.

THE SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

The amateurs of the above association will put on Board "Blind Ambition" or Satrujit in Tamil to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parels.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHRI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Free reading room and library: During the month of February 1934 1711 persons took advantage of the above Free Reading Room and 85 books were issued from the Library.

TO COLLECT FUNDS FOR BIHAR.

Under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena a Procession will be held to-day (Sunday) to collect funds for Bihar. The Procession will start from Madhav Bag at 7 a.m. (S.T.) and pass through the following route:—Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi, Dady Seth Agiari Lane, Fanaswadi, Thakurdwar Kandewadi, Girgaon Back Road and disperse near Prarthna Samaj. The collection will only be made by the Members of the Gandhi Seva Sena wearing their badges.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Under the joint auspices of the Israelite Brotherhood and Universal Brotherhood Mission a Public Lecture on Judaism and Universal Brotherhood will be delivered by Sjt. Sitaram D Acharya, of the Universal Brotherhood Mission, at Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagaon, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m."

LITERARY CIRCLE

Under the auspices of the above circle Mr. B. V. Varerkar alias Mama Varerkar will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Family Man of Bombay" to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Khandke Building No. 2, Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Successive Lives on Earth" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

A PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Teachers' Association, Prof. D. K. Karwe will deliver a lecture on "The Problem of Women Education in India" at the Gilder Tank Municipal Schools Committee Hall to-day Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan will preside.

MR. KENDRICK TO BROADCAST FROM THE BOMBAY STATION

Mr. Herbert Kendrick, the well known commercial expert of Liverpool will broadcast from the Bombay Station of the Indian State Broadcasting Service on Tuesday, March 6 at 8-45 p.m. Mr. Kendrick has lectured frequently from the Liverpool and Manchester Stations of the B.B.C and a series of his broadcast talks has been published in book form under the title of "The Game of Commerce" He has recently completed a tour of the Kathiawar ports, and on Tuesday evening he will speak on "The Riddle of the Kathiawar Ports."

BUDHA SOCIETY

There will be a public lecture, by Mr. S.S. Kavalekar, Advocate, in the Hall of 'Anand Vihar', to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.). The subject is: 'Lord Budha's promise to renaissance.'

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture

"SUCCESSIVE LIVES ON EARTH"

Why do we not remember past lives? How can we use our knowledge of past lives?

Sunday March 4th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED

No Fees. No Collections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Only Yesterday". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"The Solitaire Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Little Giant". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"The Merry Monarch" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

PATHE—"Duck Soup". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m. morning show at 10-10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Trouble". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Veer Babruvahan". Time as usual.

ROXY—"The Sign of 4". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Navchetan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Saint Tulsidas". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Kishmat-ka-Shekar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

PALACE—"The Cuckoos". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Vasavadata". Daily at 5-30 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9 a.m. Time Signal and Morning Voice in Bengali.
9-10 a.m. Bengali songs and instrumental music.
10-25 a.m. Stage and screen review.
10-45 a.m. Music training for beginners.
11-15 a.m. Music from the Grand Hotel.
1-30 p.m. Time Signal and close down
6-30 p.m. Church Service.
7-45 p.m. Bengali songs and instrumental music.
8-12 p.m. Bengali songs and instrumental music.
9 p.m. News etc., in Bengali, English and Hindi.
9-45 p.m. Hindustani songs and instrumental music.
Close down 10-30 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben.
A summary of the week's news.
7-45 p.m. A religious service: address by the Very Reverend C. A. Alington D. D.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich Leslie Bridgewater Quintet.
9-30 p.m. A recital by Florence Easton.
10-00 p.m. London Symphony Orchestra
10-45 p.m. A summary of the week's news.
11-00 p.m. Wireless Military Band.

SRI VISISHTADHVITHA SIDHANTHA SABAH

"Under the auspices of the Sabah there will be a lecture on 'Visishtadhvitham', the second of the series dealing with 'Adhwaitha' philosophy, today (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at the Sabah premises, by Sriman V. Krishnamachariar of Ishvur.

CHARITY SHOW AT SUPER CINEMA

The authorities of the Super Cinema, Charni Road Junction, will give free show of the Earthquake films and the 'Bulbule Panjab' in aid of the Earthquake Relief Fund started by the Young Men's Muslim Association today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) Tickets can be had from the office of the Association, at Motlibai Street, Jacob Circle. The whole proceeds of the show will be utilisod for Bihar Relief.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-morrow (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Rustam Dastur Dinshaw Meherjivana will speak on "Days and Months in Parsi Calendar and its Philosophy".

RASHTRIYA SEVA SANGHA

The Secretary writes this Sangh feels much obliged to the Fort Charkha Sangh for donating Rs. 50 through Mr. Popatbhai for the charitable purposes of supplying Charkhas to the Public Institutions outside Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Australia Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 6th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Rezioani" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-0 p.m. on Wednesday the 7th March.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Gujrat" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 5th instant.

IN HONOUR OF DR. D'AVOINE

Dinner At The Taj

The Rationalist Association is holding a dinner in the Moorish Room of the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday, March 6, in honour of Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, Editor of "Reason." Tickets at Rs. 5 per head can be obtained from the Hony. Secretary, Rationalist Association of India, Empire Automobile Building, "Queen's Road.

UPROAR IN G. K. UNION MEETING

Move To Change Constitution Leads To Scene

MR. NIMBKAR CARRIES THE DAY

Resolution Urges Release of All Political Prisoners and of Mr. M. N. Roy and Meerut Convicts

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, which had been repeatedly adjourned, was at last held on Saturday. The meeting commenced at 3-30 p.m. and Mr. Kandalkar presided. There was a great excitement, and it was apprehended that the rival section might come to blows with their opponents.

In the constitution of the Union it was laid down that the two parties were represented by Mr. Kandalkar and Alwe with their followers on one side, and Mr. Nimbkar with Mr. Kasle, Maniben Kara, Mr. Karnik, Mr. Lalji Pendse, Mrs. Dange and their followers on the other.

MR. NIMBKAR'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Nimbkar, at the outset moved for the deletion of the clause in the constitution of the Union which restricted officers entirely to the working class men.

There was violent opposition from Mr. Kandalkar and others which was followed by some disturbance in the meeting.

Order, however, was soon restored and Mr. Nimbker's proposition was carried by a large majority.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

The meeteing also elected the new office-bearers, viz:—

Mr. Abdul Majid, as President, Miss Kara, Mr. Karnik and two others, as Vice-Presidents, and Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, as General Secretary.

The old office-bearers were completely routed.

The meeting also passed resolutions demanding, "inter alia," the release o all political prisoners, also the release of Mr. M. N. Roy, Mr. Pangarkar of Barola and of Meerut prisoners.

H. O. H. FETE

Switzerland, Japan And India

The H. O H. Fete has been spaciously planned the points of interest of the Fete are many and varied although the "Amusement Park", the Restaurant and the illuminations combine to draw the crowds the more fastidious and discerning visitors can easily find objects that attract attention by more than their surface charms. To mention only some of the features the sections that have been given the rather alluring designations of "villages' may be seen and re-seen. The Indian village seems to be grandiose and is scarcely a "village".But it contains article of great interest to the Indian manufacturer and Swadeshi workers The Japanese section is closer to the conception of the "village". It's neat, clean and compact. The Switzerland section is similarly fashioned the Garba dance by the Bhagini Samaj, the fire dance and snake dance by Miss Iqbal together with the dances by Miss Sitabai gave a touch to Switzerland which Switzerland itself would welcome. Somebody must profit by the hint offered by the energetic organisers.

To-Nights' Programme

The following is the programme for to-night at the Switzerland Section of the H.O.H. Fete:—

From 7 to 8 p.m.—Entertainment by Swiss Girls.

From 8 to 9-30 p.m.—Music by Benabai.

From 10 to 12 p.m.—Dances by Miss Perle and Rambha Rani.

MONDAY'S PROGRAMME

Monday (5th March) being Bihar and Orissa day, there will be unique dances from 9 to 10-30 by Bai Yakbal with live poisonous snakes, dances on broken glasses and through fire.

From 10-30 to 12-3:0 Grand Concert by famous singer, Vilayat Hussein.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMMERCE

Ratification Of Agreement

LONDON, March 3.

Sir John Simon, to-day, signed British ratification of the Anglo-Russian Commercial Agreement. Ratification will be exchanged in Moscow about the middle of March and the Agreement then will be effective.—Reuter.

The Ahmedabad Bihar Relief Fund amounts to about Rupees two lakhs and fifty thousand.

Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan is giving at 9 p.m. today a concert in aid of Bihar Relief Fund of the "Bombay "Chronicle" at the Blavatsky Hall.

"ANOTHER EMERGENCY BUDGET"

(Continued from page 3.)

by Sir Shanmukham Chetty and others for lowering the provision in the Fund.

Mr. Mudaliar asked when Sir George Schuster lowered it from 7.8 crores to 2 crores why had he created this convenient precedent for himself and not allowed his successors to have the same benefit? The speaker held that the present budget had queered the pitch for the future Federal Government and had put off federation more than anything else (Applause).

All Excise duties were considered Federal sources, and the States had indicated their unwillingness to come into the Federation unless the Central Budget was balanced. Sir George Schuster, by imposing Excise duties, had deprived the Federal Government of their sources. As regards Bengal, he did not grudge the relief given to it, but felt that the question should have been tackled as part of the Federal scheme, so that provincial jealousies might be met by an all-embracing scheme.

"PERFIDIOUS ALBION."

The impression had already been created that now that one part of the policy had succeeded the British people were backing out of the other, and justifying the charge made in history against "Perfidious Albion."—A.P.

lege.—

WANTED EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD.

Mr. Ghaznavi said that Sir George Schuster's name would go down in history as the first Finance Member to reduce military expenditure by eleven crores to reduce the rates of interest on public debt and put a tariff wall on sugar, thereby encouraging the development of the sugar industry within India, and lastly for his part in recognising the justice of Bengal's claim to the excise duty on Jute. Bengal did not want any alms or subvention, but claimed the whole of that duty. Nearly 60 crores had been taken away by the Government of India from Bengal in order to protect and feed inefficient Bombay industries at the expense of the consumers. Mr. Ghaznavi wished that Sir George Schuster imposed an export duty on gold, for there had been such a large export of this metal that India had become poorer still.

SCHUSTER REPLIES.

Sir George Schuster replying on the two-day debate thanked those members who had rebutted the unfair criticism against the generous contribution by the Government of India towards Bihar relief. The attitude adopted by those, who commanded public attention in press, was not such as would encourage generous action on the part of the Government or others.

Mr. G. P. Singh:—We are very careful.

Sir George Schuster said that when he was attacked by Mr. Ranga Iyer he felt like taking protection beside the Member for Industries (Laughter).

Sir Frank Noyce:—"I may remind my colleague of the American saying that there is a destiny that ends our shape." (Laughter).

GOD AND INDIA GOVT.

Sir George Schuster contended that the sugar proposal would still leave a margin of profit after fixing a fair price for cultivators and consumer. Protection was still over 200 per cent "ad valorem," and India could not export sugar on competitive basis. But if any export occurred, a rebate of duty would be granted. As regards Bengal, the Bombay Minister had wittly said: 'God helps those who helps themselves, but the Government of India helps those who do not." Sir George Schuster commented "if that were the condition of the world there would be somebody to help everybody." (Laughter).

(Message incomplete).

100-YARD RACE

India Equals British Empire Record

NEW DELHI, March 3.

In the Western Asiatic Games, Verneiux (Calcutta) equalled the British Empire record for the Hundred Yards Race, time nine minutes and 7,10ths seconds.

Afghanistan, Palestine, Ceylon and India participated.—A.P.

LABOUR MEETINGS

Several public meetings of the Port Trust workers will be held on the following dates at the hour and places noted against them.

(1) Alexandra Dock to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Ferry Wharf, oppo. Cranemen's Chawls.

(2) G. W. S. D. on Tuesday at 6 p.m. at Wadi Bunder, opp. G. W. S. Division Chawki.

(3) Victoria and Princess Docks on Friday at 6 p.m. at Princess Dock opp. Yellow Gate.

(4) G. W. N. D. on Tuesday March 13, at 5-30 p.m. at Cotton Green, opp. G. W. N. Division Chawki.

(5) Workshops on Wednesday, March 14, at 5-30 p.m. at Mazagaon, opp. B. P. T. Stores.

Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Syed Munawar, S. H. Jhabwalla, I. S. Patel and others will address the meetings on labour problems.

SUNALINI DEVI AT OPERA HOUSE

In Aid Of Three Papers' Fund

As announced in our paper last Wednesday, Sunalini Devi is to make her first appearance at the Royal Opera House next Saturday (10th inst.) at 9-30 p.m. followed by another performance the next day, i.e. on Sunday next (11th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. in order to swell the "Three Papers' Fund" for earthquake relief.

The Bombay public who are well aware of the artistic talent of this lady, can rest assured of a delightful entertainment on these two shows. It may, however, be pointed out that the items range from the lyric of the 'gazal' to classical music and from folk dances to the highly technical classical dance with Dr. Tagore's beautiful 'bhajan' to add to the charm.

She will be assisted by her pupils. Half the proceeds are to be given to the "Three Papers' Fund." Bombay rarely gets such unique opportunity of killing two birds with one stone. The rates of admission are: Rs. 10, 5-12, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2. Booking opens to-day at the Theatre.

FOR SECONDARY TEACHERS' TRAINING

Kolhapur Chief To Open College

KOLHAPUR, March 3.

It has been decided by H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur to institute a Secondary Teachers' Training College at Kolhapur. The want of a training college was keenly felt and there was a scarcity of trained teachers in the local high schools.

It is learnt that the University of Bombay have granted permission to affiliate the proposed college to the University and so regular classes will be opened from June.

It is stated that Mr. Bakil formerly of the educational department in Southern Division will be the first Principal of the col-

BOMBAY CO-OP. INSURANCE SOCIETY

Revisionary Bonus For Policy Holders

The Special General Meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd. was held at the Registered Office of the Society, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, Bombay, on Saturday evening, with Prof. H. L. Kaji, in the chair, to consider the Directors and the Achary's Report, and to declare a bonus to Policy holders.

The Director's Report disclosed a surplus of Rs. 5,643, and taking into consideration the fact that this was the first Triennial valuation of the Society. The chairman felt satisfied at the success of the Society. The Directors recommended that a Reversionary Bonus be paid at the rate of Rs. 10 per a policy of Rs. 1000 for every annual premium paid, or become due to be paid, on or before, the date of valuation. They also recommended that an interim bonus at the same rate be paid on all policies on which claims arise by death till the second valuation of the Society.

The Auditor's Report showed that the Society had been managed very economically, even on a sacrificial basis on the part of many of the prominent workers.

Maharajkumar To Captain India

Home Team To Play Against M. C. C. In To-day's Charity Match

The Bombay Presidency (proper) Cricket Association in a communication to the press says: "The following is the team to play against the M. C. C. on Sunday in the charity match on the Bombay Gymkhana ground:

MAHARAJ KUMAR OF VIZIANAGRAM (Captain).
H. J. VAZIFDAR
R. JAMSHEDJI
V. M. MERCHANT
G. RICHARDS
C. N. MEHTA
AMARNATH
AMARSINGH
DILAWAR HUSSEIN
WAZIR ALI
C. S. NAYUDU

RESERVES:
Hindlekar and P. Palia.

UMPIRES:
Messrs. V. S. Dongre and J. Birtwhistle.

The play will commence at 11 o'clock, and the hours of play will be as follows:—

11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
4-15 p.m. to 5-15 p.m.

Collections will be made daily during the match from the members of the Bombay Gymkhana in aid of the Viceroy's Earthqunake Relief Fund."—A. P.

M. C. C. TEAM PERSONNEL

Jardine To Captain, Clark Omitted

BOMBAY, March 3.

The M. C. C. team to play in the charity match to-morrow is as follows:—

D. R. Jardine, Valentine, Marriott, Levett, Verity, Nichols, Barnett, Townsend, Mitchell, Bakewell and Gregory.—A. P.

The Press And The M. C. C. Match

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The representatives of Bombay papers saw Mr. Prideaux (Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency (P.) Cricket Association) in connection with Press arrangements for to-morrow's charity match.

They were informed that no separate arrangements would be made for the Press, even on payment. Nor would they be provided with seats near the official scorers.

Being further pressed, Mr. Prideaux asked the newspapermen to be present at Bombay Gymkhana at 9 a.m. on Sunday, only two hours before the commencement of the match, when, if at all, any arrangements were likely to be made. About a dozen seats would be provided for the press. He also hinted that the newspapermen should come with money in their pockets to purchase tickets in the general stalls in case of refusal.

It will be recalled that the Marathi Press was absolutely excluded from the Press tent at the time of M. C. C. matches in December last, and it was only after a big row in the "Chronicle" and the "Free Press Journal" that they were admitted into the Press tent after the trial matches were over.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. MODAK,
Representative, 'Dayan Prakash."
S. B. MANKER,
"Prabhat."
March 3.

NO RELIEF FOR FILM INDUSTRY

Motion Picture Society's Protest Against Budget Proposals

Mr. Mayashanker M. Bhatt, President, Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay, sent the following telegram to the Finance Dept., Government of India, New Delhi:—

"Motion Picture Society India greatly disappointed with Budget proposals. The Society protests against the omission of the expected relief for film industry. The promises of sympathetic considerations were given by Commerce and industries Members thrice to the Society's deputations as also in several Assembly debates."

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN

Results Of F. A. And Scottish Cups Matches

LONDON, March 3.

The following are results of the matches played for the Football Association Cup Sixth Round.

Arsenal 1, Aston Villa 2.
Preston 0, Leicester 1.
Bolton 0, Portsmouth 3.
Manchester City 1, Stoke 0.

SCOTTISH CUP.

The following are results of the matches played in the Scottish Cup fourth round.

Albion 1, Motherwell 1.
St. Johnstone 2, Queen of South 0.
Rangers 1, Aberdeen 0.
St. Mirren 2, Celtic 0.—Reuter's Special.

Don't Miss It!

"Chronicle-Sentinel" Earthquake Number

It will contain Special Messages and contributions dealing with the Bihar Earthquake and problems arising therefrom, from the following among others.

Mahatma Gandhi	Sachchidananda Sinha
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu	K. F. Nariman
Babu Rajendra Prasad	Dr. S. N. Sen, (Director, Alipore Observatory)
Dr. M. C. Javle, Mayor of Bombay.	Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed
Syt. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mayor of Calcutta.	Hon. Syed Abdul Aziz
Acharya P. C. Ray	Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas
Dr. M. A. Ansari.	Sir Lalubhai Samaldas
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	Hon. Syed Hossain Imam
M. A. Jinnah	L. R. Tairsee
M. S. Aney	S. Satyamurti
Prof. C. N. Vakil	J. K. Mehta
Prof. S. K. Mitra	B. G. Horniman
Prof. K. T. Shah	Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A.,
Mrs. Hansa Mehta	M. C. Chagla
R. P. Masani	K. M. Munshi
Dr. S. C. Roy (Director, Colaba Observatory)	Sardar Sardul Singh
	R. R. Batheja
	Nagindas T. Master

Besides there will be descriptive accounts of the harrowing scenes and of the work of relief carried on by the Behar Central Relief Committee, Tata Relief Party, the Ramakrishna Mission party, etc.

The Special Number will be profusely illustrated with photographs of the scene of the disaster.

PRICE: As. 4

As. 2 per copy will go to the Earthquake Relief Fund

Invercannie Wins Aga Khan's Cup

Blyth Registers Double In Saddle

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

With the season drawing to a close stables which have done poorly, made desperate bids to pick up the crumbs, and the racing maintained its interest till the end on Saturday. Hattamtai and Invercannie were the only favourites to score in a card of nine events.

K. Blyth, the Australian jockey rode two winners in dashing style, and will soon get greater patronage. He is a vigorous finisher and a good judge of pace. Both on English horses and Arabs he seems quite at home, as his success on Nayazi and Nazam proved.

The Aga Khan's Cup attracted eighteen runners, and it fittingly provided a thrilling finish. The pace was fast from the onset, Tel Asur and Tohunga making the running. Invercannie found it difficult to keep up with the leaders and fell back to third last before they reached the turn. Selby gave the Rajpipla gelding time to settle down and challenged when Tohunga had the race almost won. The son of Ethnarch responded gamely to snatch the verdict on the post. Pharaoh III with 9-4 was close up third after running prominently all the way.

RAMAH LEADS ALL THE WAY.

Mrs. Clarke's Ramah captured the Carnarvon Plate after leading all the way, but had to resist a strong challenge from Jelal Shah, who would have won if the winner did not leave the rails under pressure.

A desperate struggle resulted before Bright Nigger wrested the spoils from Insomnia in the Fermoy Plate. Jones rode a powerful finish on Malone's gelding, who owed his success to strong handling.

Honeysuckle showed a clean pair of heels to a good field in the Calcutta Plate. The Owen Roe filly cut the distance in 1min. 14 2/5secs. which is fast timing for Indian-breds.

Evans handled Watchmaker II with great judgment in Div. III of the Kurla Plate. Although badly drawn he won fairly comfortably from Torpedo.

SATISFACTORY STARTS.

Starting is a thankless task at the best of times, and people who watch a race seldom realise the difficulties experienced by the 'man at the gate.' It must be admitted that the starting this season has geen quite satisfactory. Large and unwieldy fields have been dispatched better than was the case in the past.

Mr. Gullilland is endowed with the patience of Job, and gives every horse a chance at the barrier. Since the introduction of the modern gate horses often break the tapes, but that is no fault of the starter's. In Calcutta the fields are microscopic compared with Western India, and I doubt whether there is any other starter in the country that can cope with the huge fields seen on this side, in the way Mr. Gullilland does.

1st Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE KURLA PLATE. (Division I). Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs 500; third, Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Syed Kadum Syed Jawad's SAUDAGHAR 8-4, Kaffun Hassan 1
Messrs. M. Nusserwanjee and S. A. Powar's ZOBBA 8-4, Dinshaw 2
Mr. J. A. Wadia's POPPY DAY 8-4 Mustapha Jamsir 3
Messrs. S. H. A. Wahab Kadoury and Naji Abdul Wahab's HADBAN BEG 8-9, Musafar Khan 4

Not Run:—Bedair Falleh (8-11) Grey Wolf (8-11).

Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths and 1|2 length.

Time:—1min. 23 3|5secs.

THE RACE:—Hadban Beg was quickest out of the gate followed by Saudaghar and Poppy Day, the rest were strung out. Round the bend Saudaghar took the lead and went on to win in a canter from Zobba and Poppy Day.

1st tote paid Rs. 113 for win, and Rs. 35; Rs. 22 and Rs. 36 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 63-8 for win, and Rs. 22; Rs. 11; and Rs. 13 for places.

Favourite:—Zobba.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

2nd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE KURLA PLATE. (Division II) Distance—6 Furlongs .

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W.A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. S. E. Sassoon's NAYAZI 8-4 Blyth 1
Mr. Syed A. R. Zarki's MOSUL KING 8-4, Raffaele 2
Mrs. W. Buckley's THE KNUT 8-10 Obaid 3
Mr. Jassim Mahomed Esmail's SOOMAIR 8-0 Samdan ... 4

All Ran.

Won by 1|2 length; 1 length and 1|2 length.

Time:—1min. 22-3|5secs.

The Race:—The Knut led from Nayazi, Tair al Zaman and Mosul King. Alharith was left. Nearing the bend Nayazi and Mosul King started fighting out the issue resulting in Nayazi getting the verdict by a short head.

1st tote paid Rs. 169-8 for win, and Rs. 67-8; Rs. 73 and Rs. 51 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 89-8 for win, and Rs. 33; Rs. 52 and Rs. 26-8 for places.

Favourite:—Tair al Zaman.

Winner trained by M. Nusserwanji.

3rd Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE KURLA PLATE. (Division III). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W.A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Fahad Rummah's WATCHMAKER II 8-4 Evans 1
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's TORPEDO 8-4 Meekings 2
Mr. Syed Naji's ACE OF HEARTS 8-4 Munro 3
Mr. N. J. Shroff's SOUFA 9-1 Harding 4

All ran.

Won by 2 lengths short head 1|2 length.

Time:—1min. 23 2|5secs.

The Race.—Elhadi and Carnera were left. Khusroo cracked the pace from Mars and Watchmaker II. Watchmaker II entered the straight first and although challenged by Torpedo and Soufa won in a canter. Ace of Hearts with a late run placed third.

1st tote paid Rs. 57 for win, and Rs. 23-8; Rs. 35 and Rs. 232 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 31 for win, and Rs. 12-8; Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 79 for places.

Favourite:—Green Lawn.

Winner trained by Owner.

4th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE CALCUTTA PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses that have not won a race value Rs. 3,000 or over.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's HONEYSUCKLE 7-12, Burn 1
Mr. Eve's KNIGHT AT ARMS 8-13 Brace 2
Mr. K. S. Malkani's DAFTRUM 9-4 Munro 3
Mr. Eve's SANGUINE 7-9 Maurice 4

All ran.

Won by 2 length; neck; and 3|4 lengths.

Time.—1min. 14-2|5secs.

The Race:—Chantry and Honeysuckle were slowly away, Savoy and Spring Song being in front followed by Daftrum and Belle of York. At the distance Honeysuckle drew out and resisted a challenge by Knight At Arms and won by 2 lengths.

1st tote paid Rs. 76 for win, and Rs. 23; Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 24-8 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 41 for win, and Rs. 11-8; Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 17 for places.

Favourite:—Knight At Arms (Bkt.)

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

5th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE SYRIAH PLATE. (Division (II). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's HATTAMTAI 7-9 Whiteside 1
Mr. S. M. S. A. Hoosein's GURJI BEG 8-5 Blyth 2
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's SADUZAMAN 8-11 Munro 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's KOLHAPUR QUEEN 8-5 Dobie 4

Not Run.—Faithful II.

Won by head; 1 length and neck.

Time:—1min. 21-2|5secs.

The Race:—Zeebar went to the front from Gurji Beg, Saduzaman and Scindia. Gurji Beg looked a winner at the straight but Hattamtai with a strong run beat him on the post by head.

1st tote paid Rs. 39-8 for win, and Rs. 23-8; Rs. 87; and Rs. 64 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 20-8 for win, and Rs. 11; Rs. 30-8 and Rs. 28 for places.

Favourite:—Hattamtai.

Winner trained by K. Bapu.

6th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. S. B. Todiwalla and Mrs. J. E. Malone's BRIGHT NIGGER 8-5 Jones 1
Mr. Eve's INSOMNIA 7-0 Graham 2
Mr. Eve's SUPERLATIVE 8-4 Brace 3
Mr. M. C. Patel's CAVERN 9-0 Selby 4

Not run.—Greek Burn (9-4).

Favourite.—Eliza's Star.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

Won by short head; 1-1|2 lengths and neck.

Time.—1min. 39secs.

THE RACE:—Insomnia was in front early with Arthur, Greek Glen and Martin Place next in order. Insomnia led into the straight, followed by Martin Place. A furlong from home Bright Nigger challenged Insomnia and got up to win by a short head. Superlative finishing on secured a placing.

1st tote paid Rs. 132 for win, and Rs. 46-8; Rs. 55 and Rs. 54 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 67-8 for win, and Rs. 20; Rs. 27 and Rs. 26 for places.

7th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP. Distance—1¼ Miles.

A Cup value £100, sterling presented by H H The Right Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, P.C., GCSI GCIE, and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

H.H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's INVERCANNIE 8|6, Selby 1
Messrs. S.C. Ghosh and Darbari Lal's TOHUNGA 7|5, Whiteside 2
Mr. Eve's PHARAOH III 9|4, Brace 3
Mr. J. Crawford's Vamos 9|4, M. Hoyt 4

Not run: Whoopee, Galumph, Lis.

Favourite: Rajpipla bracket.

Won by: Head, 1 length, 1 lgth.

Time: 2mins. 5-2|5secs.

THE RACE:—Tel Asur made the running for the first two furlongs from Tohunga, Vamos and Pharaoh III at the seventh Tohunga took charge. Invercannie was in the rear at this stage. Tohunga was well ahead of Pharaoh as they came round and hereabouts Invercannie began to move up on the outside. Invercannie overhauled Tohunga close home and won by the shortest of margins.

First Tote paid: Win Rs. 31|8; Places Rs. 21, Rs. 23|8 and Rs. 98.

Second Tote paid: Win Rs. 15|8; Places Rs. 10, Rs. 13 and Rs. 34|8.

8th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE CARNARVON PLATE. Distance—About 1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for all Horses.

Brace 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's RAMAH 8|2, Mr. Kelso's JELAL SHAH 7|11, Harding 2
Messrs. Lalvani and Malkani's GALUMPH 9|2, Meekings ... 3
Mrs. L. Musry's Bucentaur 8|7, Munro 4

All ran.

Favourite: Bonne Tete.

Won by: A neck, 1|2 lgth, 2lgths.

Time: 2mins. 37-2|5secs.

THE RACE:—Bucentaur raced ahead from flag fall. Nearing the nine Ramah was in front with Bucentaur, Essexbrook, Miss Mount and Bonne Tete following in the order named Manipulator whipped in. Ramah was never headed and just held Jelal Shah on the finish the latter nearing him down to a neck at the end Galumph with a fine late run beat Bucentaur for third place.

First Tote paid: Win Rs. 191; Places Rs. 47, Rs. 25|8 and Rs. 29.

Second Tote paid: Win Rs. 121; Places Rs. 29|8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20|8

9th Race (6-30 p. m.)

THE SYRIAN PLATE. (Division I). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

K. Blyth 1
Mr. Saleh Moosa's NAZAM 8|3, Mr. Gem's BURGESS 8|5, Evans 2
Mr. Syed bin Oomer's LAMINGTON 7|4, Raffaele 3
Mr. S.M. Khemara's Watchmaker 8|11, Obaid 4

Not run: Sumoom, Tennyson, Blue Funnel.

Favourite: Iraq Gift.

Won by: 1|2 length, 3|4 length, short head.

Time: 1min. 19-4|5secs.

THE RACE:—Watchmaker showed out for a while, but Lamington soon wrested the lead and raced ahead of Nazam, Sunspot and El Faras. Nazam headed Lamington below the distance and though pressed by Burgess over the last furlong won cleverly.

First Tote paid: Win Rs. 86; Places Rs. 27, Rs. 23 and Rs. 128|8

Second Tote paid: Win Rs. 36; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 12|8 and Rs. 39|8

THEY SET UP CYCLING RECORD

NOSHIR B. IRANI AND JEMI R. MODY.

In an attempt to set up an amateur cycling record, Mr. Jemi R. Mody and Noshir B. Irani left Bombay for Poona at 6-15 a.m. on 24th February last. Scouter F. J. Davar (Globe-Cyclist) and some prominent members of the Parsi community were present at the time of the send-off. They reached Thana at 7-45 a.m., Panvel at 9-30 a.m., Khopoli at 11-30 a.m., Khandalla at 1-15 p.m. and Poona at 6 p.m.

They were received by Mr. Hormusji D. Billimoria and other prominent guests of the Poona Hotel. Mr. Billimoria was kind enough to give them a tea as well as a dinner party that night. They slept for the night at Poona, and started from there at 7 a.m. the following day, i.e. Sunady for their return journey to Bombay. Before doing so they thanked Mr. Billimoria and the guests of the Poona Hotel for all the needful done for them. They reached Khandalla at 12 a.m. and Bombay at 6 p.m.

They were congratulated by Scouter F. J. Davar (Globe-Cyclist) and prominent citizens of Bombay for their splendid performance. The distance of 226 miles from Bombay to Poona and back to Bombay was covered in 23 running hours only, and they spent about 13 hours for rest and sleep. They say that uptil now they have not heard of any cyclists going to Poona and back to Bombay in such good time. They have been presented with certificates of time by Scouter Brubb Special Racer Cycles were P. J. Davar and others. P. H used on this tour.

FASTEST AIR LINER IN WORLD

Can Attain Record Height Within Minute Of Leaving Ground

RUGBY, Mar. 2.

World's fastest four-engined airliner has just passed its official Air Ministry flying trials. The machine which is a biplane and has top speed of over 170 miles per hour has been built by De Havilland Company for the Imperial Air Ways and the Empire Airways, and will be offered in their tenders for extension of the Empire Air Mail from Singapore to Port Darwin and thence to terminal at Cootamundra.

Its 200 horsepower engines are arranged two on each side of the body in which there is accommodation for ten passengers. The enclosed control cabin in extreme nose of aircraft is equipped with powerful wireless sending and receiving installation.

It is capable of flying on any two of its four engine and with full engine-power it can attain height of nearly four miles climbing to 1,200 feet within one minute of leaving ground. B. O. W.

FIRE IN RANGOON CENTRAL JAIL

Two Workshops Completely Destroyed

RANGOON, March 3.

Fire broke out last evening in the Rangoon Central Jail near the pucca walling between work yard and the main prison, and it is believed that it resulted in complete destruction of two workshops. No loss of life hitherto is reported.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

Enquiry in this connection is being held by jail authorities pending the completion of which no further information will be available.—A. P.

KARACHI LABOUR AND CIVIC ELECTIONS

KARACHI, Mar. 2.

The General Council of the Karachi labour Federation met under the presidentship of Mr. Narainda Bechar, a labour leader and Congressman.

The Council decided to return as many labour candidates as possible for the forthcoming Municipal elections.

It is also resolved to observe March 4 next as unemployed workers day in accordance with the decision of All-India Trade Union Congress.—United Press.

CONTROL BY LEGISLATION WELCOMED

Mr. Crawford Warns Indian Tea Growers

CALCUTTA, March 3.

A note of warning with regard to the danger of over-production, appreciation of the action of the Government of India in placing the Tea Control Bill before the Assembly and the need of intensifying propaganda to popularise Indian tea abroad, especially in America formed the main points of the address which Mr. T. C. Crawford, Chairman of the Indian Tea Association delivered yesterday presiding over the Annual meeting of the Association.

"It can safely be contended that control by legislation of exports of tea from Ceylon, Netherlands, East Indies and India has attained its object, as we are now marketing our produce at prices which represent a profit whereas previous to legislative control, many concerns were faced with disaster."

He added that he regretted that India was losing her position as an exporter to the nearest markets which he thought was inevitable, as owing to preferential duty in United Kingdom, the non-Empire producers had been forced to find other markets. It follows that with an adverse duty they were forced to accept lower prices than Indian exporters.—A.P.

ALLEGED DEALING IN COUNTERFEIT COINS

Three Baroda Men Arrested In Kolhapur

KOLHAPUR, Mar. 3.

Three men who came from Baroda were taken into custody by the Kolhapur Police for their alleged act of preparing, uttering and otherwise dealing in counterfeit nickel coins a number of which were recovered from their person.

The police have seized some instruments used by them in the act of manufacturing nicked coins

Further investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

Ahmedabad, March 3.—A local paper publishes an account of a Hindu-Muslim riot in Sidhpur during the holi festival.

It is understood that blows were freely used in both sides as a result of which 20 persons were injured.—A P.

DEWAS Sr. PREPARING FOR FINAL SACRIFICE?

Makes Further Reduction In Diet On Hearing Of Fresh Govt. Orders In State

PONDICHERRY, March 3

Dr. Joshi, House Surgeon to the Maharaja of Dewas sent a telegram to the Viceroy, Premier and the Secretary of State yesterday stating that following the receipt of a report from Dewas State regarding the allocation of revenues of alleinated estates by the Government "alloting 1/3 for the main samasthanam, morning for family samasthanam jagir and 1/5 of their income for all other alinuyar alienation holders."

Despite the Maharaja's earnest representation to the paramount Power to leave religious institutions unmolested His Highness has felt impelled "from yesterday till 10th March to further forego his already scant diet reducing it to barely essential sips of milk and water after that period if still necessary to further reduce the same by gradual process to afford the culmination of the fast penance and sacrifice himself at the altar of the Holy cause in the service of sovereign states and the family honour."

The Doctor prays to the Government to interfere in the present calamity.—A. P.

"EXCESSIVE ASSESSMENT"

Govt. Must Give Relief To Baroda Agriculturists

MR. DESAI'S PLEA FOR REMISSION

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, March 2.

With a view to ventilate their grievances in connection with the system of Land Revenue Assessment and to discuss what steps were immediately called for to meet the contingency created as a result of a severe damage done to the crops by recent frost, a Conference of the local agriculturists of the Navsari District was held at Karchelia recently under the presidentship of Mr. Bapoobhai G. Desai.

"EXCESSIVE ASSESSMENT"

The president in the course of his address devoted himself at great length to the problem of land revenue settlement and its revision in 1915 as far as the Mahuva Taluka was concerned. Mr. Desai discussed the policy of the Government with regard to the Land Revenue Settlement in its varied aspects and strongly criticised the data regarding the factors that had influenced the settlement authorities to justify the enhancement of the assessment by about 40 per cent in 1915 in a taluka like Mahuva, half of which was inhabitated by Raniparaj population (Forest tribes) He said, the assessment was excessive and inconsistent with the economic conditions of the population solely dependent on soil.

IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

Proceeding he dealt with the problem of irrigation tanks in the taluka numbering about 17, many of which, he said, had already been silled up and ceased to serve the purpose for which they were constructed. He urged the Government, therefore to institute an inquiry in the matter and if the conclusions justified to do away with the "Himayat" (sub-soil water tax) levied on lands lying on the boarders of these tanks.

HAVOC BY COLD & FROST

He next referred to the expensive damage done to the crop as a result of severe cold and frost in the district and requested the Government to grant a remission of 33 per cent. of the assessment to the agriculturis who have been hard hit by the frost. He appealed to the land lord class who held the bulk of the land in the taluka to forego about 40 per cent of the land to set an example to the Government and thus show their sympathy and goodwill to-wards their unhappy tenants.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Addressing the people Mr. Desai then proceeded to outline the future programme of work in connection with the scheme of rural reconstruction. He welcomed the efforts made by the Government for the purpose and appealed to the people to wholeheartedly co-operate with the Government in their laudable task especially in the matter of the education of their children.

LARKANA CINEMA HOUSE GUTTED

Operator Removed To Hospital Seriously Burnt

LARKANA, Mar. 3.

A disastrous fire broke out in the Capital Cinema, Larkana and spread with such intensity that the whole building was enveloped in flames.

The Cinema house was reduced to ashes and machinery considerably damaged.

The operator was badly burnt and removed to the Hospital where he is now lying in a precarious condition.

Relief For Reasi Muslims

SIALKOT, March 3.

On the representation of the Muslims of Reasi (Jammu), His Highness Government have been pleased to grant 20 kanals of land to the Muslims of the locality for Idgah on a nominal ground rent of Re. 1/ per annum.

It is understood that the land will be used for purely religious purposes.—A. P.

on lands lying on the boarders of these tanks.

M. C. C. CRICKET MATCH.

The Bombay Telephone Company Limited regret that they are unable to give any information whatever relating to the match owing to the congestion of traffic which resulted on the last occasion.

Brahmins Lead Harijan Funeral

Body Cremated According To Orthodox Hindu Rites

LARKHANA, Mar. 3.

One Harijan who had made himself popular to the town passed away prematurely.

His remains were taken in a procession led by Brahmins and were cremated in the Hindu Crematorium in accordance with the Hindu rites.

It is for the first time that a Harijan has been cremated according to the orthodox Hindu rites and not buried.—United Press.

BILLIARDS DISPUTE

Championship To Be Decided In Australia

It is announced by the Billiards Association and Control Council that the World's Professional Championship of English Billiards will be played for in Australia this year.

Walter Lindrum, the Australian, won the championship from Joe Davis last year, and entries for the event closed on Feb. 19 Last month Lindrum, now in Australia epxressed his intention of defending the cup, but did not see any reason why he should have to return to England in order to do so.

When Lindrum received a cable from England requesting him to return the cup if he decided not to enter for the professional championship he declared it was " an insult to Australian billiards." "I will return the cup when lick lick me," he remarked.

Clark McConachy, the New Zealander, who competed in last year's championship in England, is also in Australia at present.

MEXICO'S MOVE TO STOP OIL WAR

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MEXICO CITY, March 2.

A scheme to eliminate foreign competition in the Mexican domestic oil market was launched to-day when the stock of Petroleum Company in Mexico, a Government concern was offered for sale.

The Company has a capital, of twenty million pesos and will control the Government oil reserves in an attempt to undersell the foreign companies.

Forty-five per cent of the capital stock will be bought by the Government.

The death has occurred of Thomas Corby Wilson.—Reuter's Special.

READY TO HELP OTHER NATIONS

U. S. Supports British Disarmament Proposals

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.

The United States Government are in complete accord with the British view on disarmament according to the records of conversation between Mr. Phillips, Under-secretary of State and the British Ambassador.

Mr. Phillips informed the Ambassador that the United States sympathises with British suggeetions and hopes that a successful resumption of general disarmament discussions may be affected by this.

Mr. Phillips said that President Roosevelt had emphasised that the United States has "interest" in the success of World disarmament plans and will accord everp possible assistance to other nations striving for a workable formula.

MR. NORMAN DAVIS.

Mr. Norman Davis now in Europe on private business will not officially discuss disarmament with any foreign government. Mr. Davis however is expected to confer with Mr. Eden informally and other European experts.—Reuter.

CONSTABLE SUSPENDED

MOGA, March 3.

Constable Momd. Ali of Thana Bagapurana has been suspended. It is reported a complaint under section 354 I.P.C. (Criminal Assault) was lodged with Moga police and investigation was conducted by Mian Balwant Singh, A.S.I., Moga, as a result of which, it is alleged he was suspended and arrested.

He was later released on a bail of Rs. 1,000.—United Press.

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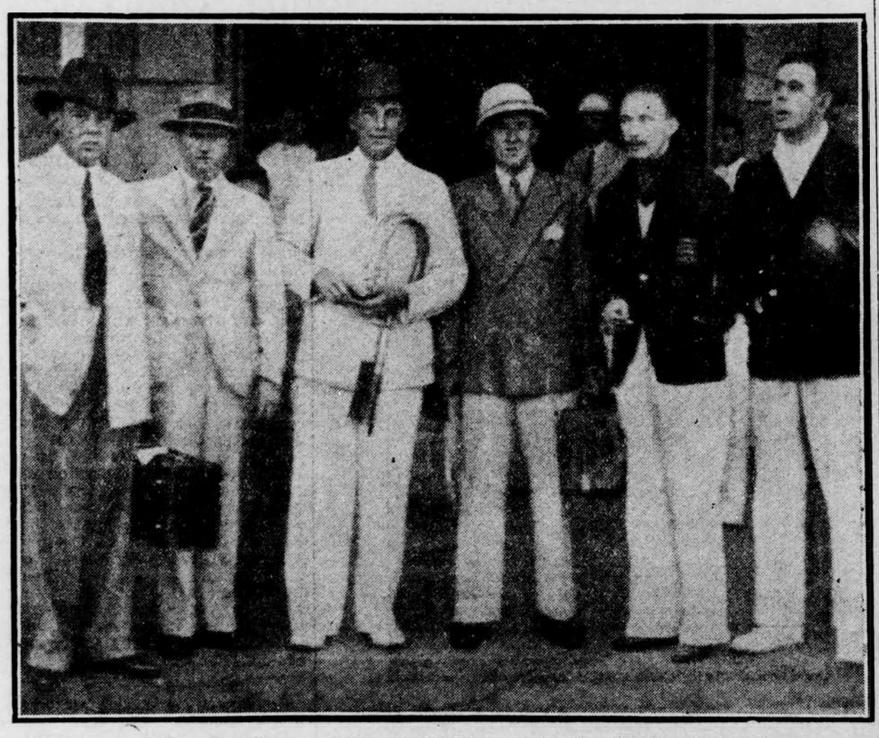
BRITISH TENNIS "STARS" IN BOMBAY



The British Tennis Players (from left) Messrs. F. H. Wilde, Lee, Perry and Hughes arrived on Saturday morning after an extensive tour in Australia and were received at the Mole by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tew.

EXHIBITION TENNIS

Bobb's Fine Display Against Perry In Singles

In spite of the early hour huge crowds turned up at the Queen's Road courts to witness the exhibition matches in which the English Tennis team made their bow to local tennis fans on Saturday morning.

Punctually at 8 a.m. Lee faced Tew in the first match. The Englishman served first and his American reverse service soon had the Bombay Gymkhana player in trouble. Tew equalised because Lee netted many of his forehand drives. After Tew held the lead at 3-2, Lee improved and captured the set with a splendid cross court drive. Of the illtle that was seen of Lee he demonstrated that he is a first class player, whose strong points are his service and unerring backhand drives.

BOB IN FORM

Cheers greeted Perry and Bob when they took the court in the second match. The Western India champion was at the top of his form, and commenced confidently. He lead 2-1 but Perry drew level and for a spell it looked as though the Englishman would assert his superiority. Bob however got a grip on the game and with forcing drives down the side lines ran out winner at 6-30.

In the second set Perry shaped like the champion he is. He disputed every point with Bobb and in long rallies often beat the Indian player by the pace of his drives. Bobb was not done with however and he scored points with several good length drives especially in the back hand to lead 5-3. Perry often came to the net where he had Bobb beaten by his superior. placing and drawing level at 5-5 he captured two more games and the set in whirlwind fashion.

Hughes and Wilde had to go all out to beat Pitt and Tew in the Doubles. Superior combination and clever work at the net enabled them to defeat local pair by seven games to five.

SCORES:—

F. Perry vs. Bobb (3-6), (7-5).

Lee vs. Tew (6-4).

Hughes and Wilde vs. Tew and Pitt (7-5).

BELGIUM THANKS GREAT BRITAIN

For Nation-wide Sympathy For Late King Albert

RUGBY, Mar. 2.

The Belgian Ambassador in London in a letter to Sir John Simon expressed on behalf of his Government warm appreciation of expressions of sympathy evoked in Great Britain by the tragic death of His Majesty King Albert, the King of Belgians. The letter proceeds:—

"In conveying the above the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hymans begs me to add that he in common with all other Belgians, was deeply moved by the message which you broadcast on the evening of the tragic event, as well as by the striking manner in which the British Cabinet, has manifested its sympathy with our Royal Family and whole Belgian people."

—B. O. W.

TO REGULATE SUGAR PURCHASE

Bill Likely To Be Introduced Shortly In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

A bill for fixing the minimum price of sugar will have a few provisions as it will leave the fixing of minimum entirely to local Governments.

In order, however, to ensure that the minimum price when fixed operates to the benefit of the cultivator, the Bill would provide for the licensing of agencies through which alone sugar cane could be purchased by factories.

Co-operative societies which may be created for the purpose would be licensed and factories having their own agents would also be issued the necessary license. The object of this scheme is to ensure that no unlicensed middle man intervened and struck a deal to the disadvantage of the cultivators.

The Bill is likely to be introduced shortly and is likely to be passed before the end of March. —A. P.

BUTLER APPEALS TO AGRICULTURISTS

Says Extent Of Bihar Calamity Not Sufficiently Realized

LONDON, Mar. 3.

An appeal to the British agricultural districts to help alleviate the suffering of stricken agriculturists in Bihar was made by the Under Secretary, Mr. R. A. Butler in a speech at Saffron Waldon.

He said that it was still insufficiently appreciated in Britain that this was one of the greatest natural catastrophes in history.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. REPEALS OLD TARIFF ACT

Necessary Legislation To Be Passed Shortly

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.

A bill embodying the negotiating of authority for which President Roosevelt, had asked the Congress, has been introduced in the House of Representatives. It provides, according to Democratic leaders, a complete permanent tariff policy for United States, and repeals the flexible provision of 1930 Tariff Act, stipulating that any agreement to be negotiated shall be terminable within three years, but may be extended indefinitely.

It is hoped pass the necessary legislation implementing President's message shortly. The President who is already negotiating with several nations mostly in South America, will then begin bargaining with the principal exporting countries.—Reuter's Special.

BEAUTY AND THE GIANT

Prima Carnera, the giant Italian who has retained the World's Heavyweight Championship title by beating Tommy Loughram on points in a 15 round contest on the 2nd February, is seen here with some of the bathing beauties of Miami where he trained himself for the bout.

FIFTY MILLION UN-EMPLOYED IN INDIA

"Give Us Work Or Bread" Is Cry Of Men Out Of Job

The following manifesto is published over the signature of the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee:—

Comrades:—Unemployment is the greatest evil that is staring us in the face to-day. In the railways, in the factories, in the shipyards, in the mills, in the docks, in the fields and in the offices there is unemployment. Every worker in the country is under the serious menace of unemployment. Any moment he may be turned out of work. His wages are lowered due to unemployment. It is a dragging him lower and lower into the depths of poverty and degradation.

PRODUCT OF CAPITALISM.

Unemployment is a product of the capitalist system. It appears as an inevitable factor under the capitalist mode of production. Under capitalism profits are the main motive of production. It is not controlled by the needs of the society. In the pursuit of profits the manufacturers accumulate goods which cannot be sold. So they are compelled to reduce the number they employ and close down the factories.

The goods cannot be sold not because the people do not want them but because they have no money to buy them. The profits of industry and trade are appropriated by a fortunate few. Therefore the people have no means to buy the necessities of life.

Only if there is a better distribution of the wealth there would be better purchasing power. But capitalism cannot provide purchasing power to the masses. Therefore it tries to cut the cost of production by cutting the wages, lengthening the hours of work, by reducing the number of hands, rationalisation and by forming big combines and amalgamations. This is no solution to unemployment. On the other hand it increases, unemployment. The capitalist system can find no solution to this problem.

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASING.

Unemployment is increasing in our country due to the sharpening of economic crisis. The crisis in India is deeper owing to the extreme poverty of the masses. Constant exploitation has reduced the purchasing power of the peasantry which forms the largest bulk of our peoples to such an extent as to have devastating effects on the trade and industry of our country. Economic life of the country is stagnating under capitalist exploitation. So long as it lasts the high standard of profits reached after the war cannot be maintained. Therefore there is a fierce capitalist offensive on the standard of life of the toiling masses.

Merciless retrenchment on the railways has rendered thousands of workers idle and has dragged them to the verge of starvation and misery. Half the number of workers in the textile industry are without work.

The docks have become an asylum to the unemployed of the city who go there with the hope of getting work at least once a week.

Hundreds of seamen are kept waiting for months on the shore. Hundreds of Municipal workers are turned out of their jobs and also from their living quarters. The tramways have turned out men from their workshop and reduced the number of days in the week.

There is not a single Government office which has not been submitted to the axe of retrenchment and reduction. Every trade and industry is reducing their hands through reduction and rationalization. Mills and factories are closing down throwing out men in the streets. There is no work in the country for millions that are willing to work. They are faced with starvation and death.

Villages And Middle-Classes.

There is more extensive unemployment in the villages than in the cities. Village industries have disrupted due to machine production and foreign competition. This has rendered idle village artisans and small producers. They have gone back to till the land which is overburdened. The land is not sufficient for them to cultivate. They should have been absorbed by growing industries. But the industries are not growing in the country. Therefore the unemployment in the villages is increasing.

The middle class is hardest hit by unemployment. The middle class is engaged in distribution and trade. Due to economic depression trade is stagnating, rendering idle a large section of the petty traders, hawkers, clerks and employees. The youths coming out of the school and colleges have no avenues of employment. Their education makes them fit for the electrical profession like all other professions is overcrowded. There is bitter competition and a bitter struggle for existence. In this struggle hundreds of youths have broken down and committed suicide. Unemployment is threatening the very existence of the middle class in India.

Not Their Fault.

It is no fault of the workers, peasants and middle class youths that they do not get employment. They are willing to work. They have a right to live and therefore they demand work or maintenance. In other countries the unemployed get doles and other benefits. The Government is not finding a remedy for the terrible mass unemployment. It even opposed the resolution in the Assembly for an inquiry. The slightest relief to the unemployed can come only through a mass movement on a country wide scale. We cannot but begin to agitate and fight for such simple immediate demands as the following:—

1. Official statistics of the unemployed;
2. Official register of the unemployed;
3. Unemployed Workers' Card;
4. Fifty per cent of the wages or Rs. 30 whichever is less as subsistence allowance, to the unemployed;
5. Free housing to the unemployed;
6. Free land and credit at state expense to cultivate it;
7. Labour exchange to gather information and help in securing employment.

More Than 50 Millions.

In the struggle for these demands it will be strikingly clear to every unemployed worker that Government is not prepared to give any relief. It is not even in a position to tell us the extent of unemployment in the country. It did not include the proposed unemployment statistics in the last census report. There is no way of finding out the number of unemployed. It is estimated to be more than 50 millions. We have a right to demand from the Government for the correct figures. We have a right to demand for relief for every one who is willing to work and cannot find work. We have a right to demand for work or a subsistance allowance.

With the development of mass activity it is necessary to give it organized expression in "Unemployed Councils" which must be set up in every district, city and village. The unemployed councils must discuss the problems of unemployment; its root causes its devastting effects and the remedy and develop systematically a mass compaign. Unemployed workers can be won over to the cause by street corner meetings demonstrations and hunger marches.

We have a right to live, we have a right to work;
Give us work or give us bread;
Down with unemployment.

SAAR NAZI PARTY DISSOLVED

Herr Spaniol's Move To Placate Opponents

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Mar. 2.

In an effort to placate opponents in the Saar to Nazi regime in preparation of the next years plebiscite. Herr Spaniol, leader of the Nazi party in the Saar, has issued a proclamation dissolving the Nazi Party in the Saar.

The entire party machine and affiliated organisations are absorbed in the "German front" which is the unification of all German political parties, while Herr Spaniol has appointed himself as the leader of all Saar Germans outside the territory who are entitled to vote to the plebiscite.

Velchand Naran, an influential Contractor of Bhavnagar has been arrested in connection with the murder of a young Jain lady. Bail has been refused and the accused has been remanded to Police custody for further investigation.

Disciplinary Action Against Lawyers

To Disbar Them For Political Conduct Is Exceeding True Limits, Says Dr. Katju

MEMBERS OF BAR DO NOT CEASE TO BE CITIZENS

"I may remind you that the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, in spite of his well-known political views and activities continued to be till his death, an honoured and acknowledged Leader of the Bar of the Allahabad High Court, held in high respect and esteem by the Bench and Bar alike. In my opinion, it would be dangerous to the independence of the Bar, if Judges were permitted to enforce rigorously not only the rules of professional conduct, but also rules of political expediency," said Dr. Katju, pleading for limiting the scope of disciplinary jurisdiction conferred upon Judges at the second session of the Bombay Advocates' and Pleaders' Conference on Saturday at Poona.

Proceeding Dr. Katju said:—

In the Province of Agra which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court there has never been any hard and fast distinction between the various branches of the legal profession. In the High Court itself formerly two rolls of legal practitioners used to be kept, one was the roll of advocates and the other of vakils. In the former roll Barristers and Doctors of law of the Allahabad University used to be entered, and in the roll of vakils those, who had obtained law degrees from the Indian Universities or had passed the Vakil High Court Examination held by the High Court itself. The Judges of the High Court could also enrol on the roll of advocates any vakil of 10 years' standing. This power was in recent years, liberally exercised. Though an advocate had a right of pre-audience, but on all sides, whether original, appellate or extraordinary, the vakils and advocates had equal right to appear, act or plead.

The old world notions of the superiority of a barrister and inferiority of an Indian vakil have completely faded away and we have instead a good well-organised Allahabad Bar.

THE DUAL SYSTEM.

You have, however, in Bombay, to cope with the dual system. The argument that the commercial classes, particularly the European commercial community, are accustomed to the system and would be unhappy if they were not allowed to transact their legal business through attorneys, is in my opinion, not only beside the mark, but is also not well-founded. The barristers and advocates, who now-a-days practise on the original side, both in Bombay and Calcutta, are mostly Indians themselves and they can take their instructions direct from the clients with as much ease and confidence as their brethren do who practise in other High Courts or in the Muffasil in the two Presidencies. Therefore, any argument based on the alleged convenience of the members of the Bar practising on the original side has now ceased to be valid.

Be that as it may in England, we in India have to cut our coat according to our cloth, and I think, it is high time that the long-suffering citizens of Bombay and Calcutta were freed from the enormous burden imposed upon them by the working of the dual system.

A member of the English Bar, be he an Indian or be he an Englishman, if he chooses to practise in India, must do so on the terms and conditions offered to him at the Indian Bar. Any affectations of superciliousness or superiority over his brethren of the Indian Bar are now-a-days completely out of place and only irritate and cause unpleasantness.

DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION.

While the members of the Bar owe a duty to themselves to observe the highest rules of honourable conduct in the practice of their profession towards their clients, their colleagues and the court, I think the Bar as a whole also owes a duty to itself to protest respectfully against the too wide a scope given to the disciplinary jurisdiction by the Judges in some courts in British India. You are aware that during the past fifteen years the country has been passing through times of great stress and moment. National consciousness has developed enormously and political movements whose aim has been to achieve self-government by peaceful and legitimate means have been set afoot. This is neither the time nor the place to pronounce upon the wisdom or expediency of such movements. The question that this conference will have to consider is as to how far the members of the legal profession are at liberty to take part in such political movements. If the law of the land declares these movements illegal and penalizes participation therein then anyone, be he a private citizen or a professional man, will suffer such punishment as may be inflicted by the courts of law. But the object of disciplinary jurisdiction, I conceive, is not punishment for holding particular views nor the enforcement of a particular political doctrine or propaganda. The object and main purpose of disciplinary jurisdiction as I conceive it to be, is that the legal profession being an honourable one its members should not be guilty of conduct unbecoming such an honourable profession. In the exercise of their calling they should behave in a just, proper and honourable way. In the words of the late Sir Ausutosh Mukerji, "the test to be applied is whether the misconduct is of such a description as shows him to be an unfit or unsafe person to enjoy the privileges and to manage the business of others in the capacity of a pleader, in other words unfit to discharge the duties of his office and unsafe because unworthy of confidence. His office is a very badge of respectability, a patent of trustworthiness, derived from his position on the court's roll of counsel; consequently, he ought not be sufferd to pass for what he is not." The profession, therefore, is not meant for persons who have been guilty of dishonourable, base or immoral conduct. It, however, seems to me that the courts have in their anxiety to uphold the cause of law and order over-stepped the limits of this disciplinary jurisdiction. A man who is convicted to imprisonment for holding particular political opinions or for activities in furtherance of any peaceful political movement may be a man of the highest possible character, a pride to his fellows and an ornament of society. Such a political convict of to-day may be the minister of State of to-morrow. To suspend or disbar such a man for his political conduct seems to me to be exceeding the true limits of disciplinary jurisdiction. The truth is, as has been observed on high judicial authority, that judges are not to be trusted as sound exponents of public policy in matters like this. Their disciplinary jurisdiction over members of the Bar ought to be strictly confined to matters arising out of the conduct of advocates in the discharge of their duties in their professional capacity. That on these matters of high public policy, opinions may differ is shown by the fact that, while some courts have taken strong action during the last three years in the exercise of disciplinary jurisdiction against members of the bar for their political activities, Judges elsewhere in other High Courts have adopted a more sober and neutral attitude. For instance I may remind you that the late Pandit Motilal Nehru in spite of his well-known political views and activities continued to be, till his death, an honoured and an acknowledged leader of the Bar of the Allahabad High Court, held in high respect and esteem by the Bench and Bar alike. In my opinion, it would be dangerous to the independence of the Bar if the Judges were permitted to enforce rigorously not only the rules of professional conduct but also rules of political expediency. A member of the Bar does not simply because he is a member of the legal profession cease to be a citizen. And he is like any other citizen, or any other professional man, entitled to take part in public affairs according to his lights. So long as he continues to practise, he must, of course, abide by the recognised rules of professional conduct. I, therefore, venture to think that you acted wisely in adopting in your first Session in 1931 the following Resolution:—

"This Conference is of opinion that the penal provisions in the Bar Council Act (Act XXXVIII of 1926) and the Bombay Pleaders Act (Bombay Act XVII of 1920) are vague and wide, and that they should be limited so as to apply to cases of misconduct of a strictly professional kind or offences involving moral turpitude only. Participation in any political movement or conviction therefor should not be deemed to be misconduct entailing any disqualification.

"This Conference is of opinion that necessary amendments in the relevant sections of the said Acts should be made without delay."

I am glad that this matter has attracted the attention of non-official members in the Legislative Assembly and recently a bill has been introduced for expressly limiting the scope of the disciplinary jurisdiction in the manner indicated in your Resolution. I think the conference should reiterate its opinion about the propriety of the proposed amendment.

SUPREME COURT.

I now turn to some topics of wider interest. The first and foremost is the establishment of a Supreme Court in connection with the new constitution which is in store for this country. I think one may now safely say that Indian public opinion does not view with equanimity the existing state of affairs with a court of final appeal situated thousands of miles away in London. Both professional and political opinion is strongly in favour of the establishment of a Supreme Court in India. There will, of course, be much difference of opinion as to the constitution and the powers of the Supreme Court and you will, no doubt, record your considered opinion on this question.

CONSTITUTION OF SUPREME COURT.

As to the constitution of the Supreme Court, I think we must make it clear that enlightened public opinion in this country will not be satisfied unless all the appointments are made direct from the Bar. The Supreme Court must consist of the best legal talent available in this country. Its recruitment must be solely on the ground of merit. It would be lamentable indeed, if in the highest court in this vast continent, the appointments should be in the slightest degree influenced by considerations of caste or creed. In my opinion, there should be only one restriction and no other, namely that the Judge to be appointed should be a member of the Indian Bar. In any case, if appointments from the English Bar are for some time inevitable, we must protest against any proportions being fixed in such appointments and further if we must have English Judges on the Bench of the Supreme Court, they must be really first class eminent lawyers who have made their mark at the English or Scottish Bar. We don't want second-rate men, who have achieved no distinction at the Bar in their own country.

SUPREME COURT AND PRINCES

May I also express a devout wish that the Indian Ruling Princes may agree to accept this advice of the Supreme Court as to the exercise of their final judicial jurisdiction in their own States.

PATHE

The Finest Cinema in Bombay.

TO-DAY 10 a.m., 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"DUCK SOUP"

WITH

THE 4 MARX BROS.

Finest Comedy of the Season

"BANKIMCHANDRA"

As scene from "Bankimchandra," a popular Gujarati drama played by the Gujarati Amateurs at Baliwala's Theatre on the 24th ultimo in aid of the Royal English School, Pydhonie.

GUNS BURIED IN SANDS

One Person Arrested Sequel To Discovery

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 3.

Theft of arms and ammunitions was detected by police yesterday when ten guns were discovered buried in the sands near the seashore one was arrested.

It is stated 205 cases of arms and ammunition were brought from America addressed to local dealers by S S "City of Pittsburg" which discharged its cargo on 9 lighters, but this consignment was not cleared up and was left in lighter with a chowkidar overnight as usual. The arrested person believing it to be a case containing foreign cloth stealthily removed it during the night and on opening it, found in it guns. He along with his alleged accomplice buried it near the seashore.

Further investigation is proceeding.

PHILLIPINES INDEPENDENCE

Hawes-Cutting Bill To Be Revived

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.

Though desiring to grant the Phillipines complete independence at the earliest proper moment, it would be injustice and little short of denial of independence itself to grant it without sufficient time for the necessary political and economic adjustments, states President Roosevelt recommending the Congress the revive the Hawes-Cutting Phillipine Independence Bill, which with an amendment relinquishing the United States military naval bases in the islands after the independence, is to be introduced in the House of representatives immediately.

The original bill which the Phillipines rejected in 1933 provides independence within 12 to 14 years, with the United States retaining the option of keeping it on said bases.

ALL TAXES ON PRODUCTION OBJECTIONABLE IN PRINCIPLE

Further Retrenchment Possible In Military And Civil Departments, Says Indian Merchants' Chamber

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, writes:

The Committee of the Chamber considered the Budget proposals and are strongly opposed to the proposed levy of Excise duty on sugar. All taxes on production are objectionable in principle. Government may think that such taxes may be levied when Industry appears for the time being to be prosperous, but experience shows that authorities are reluctant to remove them after they have been levied, even when the position of the Industry deterioraties. If Government desire to tax the production of sugar to replace the loss of revenue from its imports, it is not necessary for them to adopt a method of taxation which may handicap the nascent industry for sugar manufacture and which is sure to undermine the confidence and security of investors in industrial enterprise.

"UNBUSINESSLIKE.

The Committee cannot conceive how a financial exigency has arisen which would justify this step. The Committee must condemn as unbusinesslike the present efforts of Government at retrenchment, because it would appear that expenditure has not been brought down concurrently with the fall in revenue. The benefit of over Rs. 2 crores which is claimed by Government as the savings from convers on operations, and the adventitious gain from Capitation Charges should have induced Government to refrain from additional taxation. The raid on the reduction of debt provision would, if at all, be only justified if no new taxes were levied. There is room for further retrenchment even in the Military Budget, and public opinion in India cannot be reconciled to the statement of the Finance Member that the Military Budget cannot be reduced any further and may increase in future. The Committee suggest that the proposal for the Excise duty on sugar should be dropped for reasons mentioned above, and the amount be made up by further retrenchment in the Military and Civil Departments.

INROADS ON CUSTOMS.

The Committee regret the omission in the Finance Member's statement of an important cause of the reduction of the Customs revenue a cause which threatens to make further inroads on the Customs realised by British India in coming years. This is due to the diversion of trade to Kathiawar ports generally but primarily to Bhavnagar. The Committee feel that the financial aspect of this position should be put before the Legislature frankly and Government should indicate what steps, if any, they are going to take to prevent further deterioration in the Customs revenue from this source. A suggestion was put forward from various interests affected in Bombay that the duty on foreign cotton consumed by Indian Mills should be collected not at the Ports but at the point of consumption. This merely illustrates one method of safeguarding revenue on goods consumed by British India and the Committee are anxious to know what is being proposed in this direction.

INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY.

The Committee have no objection to relief being given to the finances of Bihar, Bengal and Burma for reasons which may have appeared adequate to Government; but they must point out that grave injustice is being done in omitting any relief to Bombay, which is long overdue. Heavy new taxes have been imposed in Bombay during the last few years and there is going to be inevitable loss to the Government of Bombay in respect of Town Duty on Cotton. The Committee would like to impress on Government the fairness of the claim of Bombay which was heavily penalised by the Meston Settlement. If that Settlement is being modified piecemeal for the benefit of other Provinces, some emergency relief to Bombay is also indicated. It is not difficult for the Government of India to assess the total revenue which they are collecting from this Province, and it is only just and fair that a portion of it should be given back in order to prevent financial debacle which is likely to come about and which must, in the long run, be prejudicial to the financial interests of the Government of India themselves.

DUTY ON MATCHES.

The Committee have also read with regret the proposal of the Finance Member imposing an an Excise duty of Rs. 2/4 per gross on Matches produced in India. They are strongly opposed to the same, because matches are articles of necessity, and if the duty is going to raise prices as it has already done, the levy of Excise duty as proposed would, apart from hindering the growth and progress of the indigenous match manufacturing industry, constitute a great burden on the poor masses of the country.

"TAX ON KNOWLEDGE."

The Committee are also opposed to the proposed increase in the rate for Book-Posts as, in their opinion, the same would constitute a tax on knowledge and also prove an additional burden to the commercial and industrial community. The Committee would also press for reduction in rate for postcards.

ROOM FOR ECONOMY.

The Committee feel that the proposal in regard to rates for Posts will not afford any substantial relief to the commercial and industrial community and the general public. They are of opinion that there is considerable room for economy in the management of Posts & Telegraphs Department which must be run on strictly commercial basis that should enable Government to reinstate the old Postal rates for letters, postcards etc.

TRIBUTES TO BISHOP LEADBEATER

MADRAS, March 2

A memorial meeting was held at the Headquarters Hall of the Theosophical Society at Adyar Mr. A. P. Warrington presiding when tributes were paid to the greatness of Bishop Leadbeater.

The late Bishop came to India for the first time with Madame Blavatsky and became the recording secretary of the Theosophical Society. He was a life long comrade of the late Dr. Besant who always called him "Tin".—A. P.

"SAMYAVADI SANGHA"

Subhas Bose On His New Socio-Political Order

"CENTRAL IDEA MUST BE EQUALITY"

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 3.

The organisation of the left-wing party under the name "Samyavadi Sangha" whose central idea must be "equality" is urged by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose in the course of a communication to Swami Govindanand from Geneva.

Sjt. Bose says, without equality, freedom is not possible. We cannot free men from their bondage unless we can also accept them as equals. We shall all be a happy fraternity working and striving for the same cause and with the same goal. Principles for which the party will stand are Justice Freedom. Equality and Discipline. On the basis of these principles, we must set out to build the new socio-political order in India. But, I desire to emphasise the principle of equality because we in India have in the past erected many barriers to make men "unequal" that we shall have to attack at th's point as hard as we can. The idea of "Samya" is an old Indian conception going back to the time of Buddha. At the same time, it is the central conception of modern socialism. I want to avoid terminology now current in Europe. India has to work in her own way though in consonance with world spirit.

DRY WEATHER OVER COUNTRY

POONA, Mar. 3.

Weather remains dry over country.

FORECAST:—Dry weather will continue.—A. P.

For presentation of medals and conferring honours the Hon. Mr. Latimer A.G.G., Western India States Agency will hold a Durbar on March 8.

MODEL 97

IT IS A PORTABLE—Portable in every sense of the word but the only Portable in it's price-class which incorporates components and fittings that go into the making of the finest cabinet gramophone.

The motor, though a midget, is the last word in compactness and simplicity of design. Manufactured from steel of the finest quality, smooth in operation, and intended for tireless and trouble-free use.

The soundbox is what it's appearance suggests—an example of neat assembly and strength.

Mechanically and acoustically it is as perfect as human ingenuity and skill can make it. It damps out the fiercest unwanted vibrations, has an excellent bass response, and clear-cut definition of tone.

The tone-arm and the internal horn are perfectly matched to the soundbox and every musical instrument, every musical note recorded is reproduced in it's original true-to-life form while the volume compares with much larger machines.

To assemble a gramophone is one thing. To build one from components of which each is made to match the other, to design it for maximum, convenience, indefinite life, and 100 per cent fidelity of tone is another matter and one which distinguishes a gramophone from the only Portable that is worth having in the medium-price range.

Of utility, sturdiness, attractive design, and the ultra smart finish throughout ample evidence is visible in the expensive leathrette covering, one hand-operated lid stay, automatic and hand brakes, slip-in winding handle, record carrying tray, exidised metal corners, and clips for needle tins.

A machine for every home, for any occassion, to play any record at it's best.

For fresh supplies of genuine "His Master's Voice" Products buy from His Master's Voice authorised & certificated dealers.

PRICE Rs. 80/-

"Ganges Water Kills Disease Germs"

How India's Sacred River Has Helped Medical Science

(By N. C. Nelson, M. D., F.R.C.S., F. R. I. P. H.).

The river Ganges is considered by the Hindus to be sacred, and they affirm that its water is pure and cannot be contaminated. We would consider it to be reeking with filth all the time for at Benares, the principal holy city in India, millions bathe in the river every day as a religious privilege and duty. Sewage, dead bodies, and all sorts of refuse are also thrown into it.

Yet it is a striking fact that ships leaving Calcutta for England take their water from the Hugli River which is one of the mouths of the filthy Ganges, and this Ganges water will remain fresh all the way to England. On the other hand, ships leaving England for India find that the water they take on in London will not stay fresh till they reach Bombay, the nearest Indian port, which is a week closer to England than Calcutta. They must replenish their water supply at Port Said, Suez, or at Aden on the Red Sea. Is it because the water of the Ganges is sacred that it will remain fresh during the journey from India to England, and is the water of the Thames so unholy that it will not remain in a fresh state until it reaches India?

Strange though it may seem, the probable answer is that the water of the Ganges remains fresh because it is so filthy. Certain recent bacteriological discovries at least tend to prove the assumption.

During some of the cholera and desentery epidemics in India when the bodies of those dying of these diseases were thrown into the Ganges, a French physician, Dr. D'Herelle, observed that only a few feet below the bodies, where one would expect to find millions of these dysentery and cholera germs, he was unable to find any germs at all. He then grew germs from patients having the disease and to these cultures added water from the river. When he incubated the mixture for a period, much to his surprise the germs were completely destroyed. And if only one drop of this dead culture were added to another tube of live culture in a few hours the cultures would be completely killed. If a drop of the second killed culture were added to a third live culture they, in turn, would be killed, and so on through an infinite series of such experiments.

Instead of adding the water of the Ganges to the culture, Dr. D'Herelle then decided to use faecal matter from patients who had just recovered from cholera. After obtaining the stool from these patients he would filter it through a filter candle, which does not permit germs to pass through. A drop of this material was then added to live cultures and they were completely dissolved in the same way as when he had added the water from the Ganges.

This new discovery suggested the possibility of its use in the treatment of patients suffering from cholera or dysentery. He would grow many billions of these germs in culture media and would obtain, either from the stool of patients that had recovered or from the water of the Ganges, this material or substance that would destroy these germs and add it to the culture. After the germs had been destroyed he would give it to dysentery patients and, much to his satisfaction, found that the patients would be cured within twenty-four hours. He applied the name "bacteriophage" to this magis material.

As Dr. D'Herelle continued his researches he found not only that cholera and dysentery germs could be destroyed by bacteriophage, but also a number of other germs would respond in the same way. Now they are being used in treating a number of diseases and suppurative conditions.

It is not, of course, possible to find bacteriophages for all disease germs. There are something over 2,000 different kinds of germs, but only about one hundred varieties of germs that actually produce disease conditions; the remainder are harmless. Of the one hundred varieties there are many separate strains. For example, there are a great many strains of the common pus-producing germ, "Staphylococcus" yet a bacteriphage that will work for one strain of staphylococci will not work for another strain of the same germ; and it is necessary to search for a bacteriophage for the particular strain that is causing the infection in order that it may be used in its treatment.

In his country we do not have to send to India for water from the river Ganges in order to get material to make bacteriophage. Many types of bacteriophage can be obtained from ordinarp sewage. If, however, we are to obtain a cholera bacteriophage, it is necessary to obtain sewage from localities where there are cases of cholera.

Bacteriophage therapy has been successfully used in cases of Asiatic cholera, bacillary dysentery, typhoid fever, pimples, boils, carbuncles, summer diarrhoea of children, chronic suppurations, such as bone infection, pus infections of the urinary tract, peritonitis, and similar conditions.—"Good Health."

Their Lives For Scientific Research

Soviet Russia Honours Victims Of Stratostat Tragedy

(From Our Correspondent).

MOSCOW, Feb. 2.

The Commission appointed by the Soviet Government to investigate into the cause of the stratostat "Osoaviakhim" catastrophe has published its report. The Commission made the announcement, based on records found in the wreckage, that the stratostat reached the height of 22,000 meters before its disastrous descent began. Following is the report of the State Inquiry Commission, headed by Mr. G. A. Prokefiev, the commander of the first Soviet stratostat, 'U.S.S.R.'

"The excessive, progressive accelerated velocity of the stratostat's descent beginning from 4-10 p.m. at a height of 12,000 meters caused the catastrophe. This evidently resulted in the snapping of some of the trusses and a disturbance of the equilibrium of the whole system of the stratostat, which caused the severance of the gondola from the baloon."

The time of the disaster is established at 4.23 on the basis of a pocket-watch belonging to Vasenko, which stopped at that time, and the record of the broken barograph, which ceased at 4.21 p.m. Records were kept in the diary regularly until 4.07 p.m., which time the commission considers to be the start of the disaster.

PREVIOUS RECORD BROKEN.

Part of the flying and scientific apparatus in the gondola was smashed, but part was not completely destroyed and is available for further scientific study. The diary of the three men and the barograph readings are intact.

These show that at 12.33 the stratostat reached the height of 22,000 meters, at which it remained until 12.45, when the descent began.

A statement by a wireless amateur, printed in Soviet Press, stating that the disaster was caused by the stratostat being weighted down by ice, is strongly denounced by the commission, which has collected evidence to the contrary from eye-witnesses who caught sight of the ill-fated stratostat when a temporary rift broke in the clouds.

The records show, the commission adds, that from the beginning of the ascent till 4.10 p.m. the crew were in the best of spirits and had every hope of safe landing.

The record and the apparatus, which are not completely wrecked, afford the possibility of establishing a great deal of valuable scientific data, which the commission will further investigate in order to give a complete statement of the cause of the disaster.

IMPOSING FUNERAL CEREMONY

The coffins containing the three bodies of the crew of the ill-fated stratostat, 'Osaoviakhim,' arrived in Moscow last night. An immense crowd of people were gathered outside the Kazan railway station of Moscow, watching as the three coffins were being carried out by officials and friends and relatives of the deceased. The coffins were carried to the Red Square, where they were placed in a large hall..

There was a continuous stream of people passing through the hall to take a last look at the bodies of the heroes till mid-night. Then the bodies were taken to be cremated.

Towards afternoon the Red Square, outside the Kremlin Wall, was spread with an ocean of people's faces and red banners.

At 4 p.m. the three urns, containing the ashes of the perished crew, were removal from the Hall and carried in the hands of Joseph Stalin, Premier Milotov and War Commissar Voroshiloff, to Lenin's mausoleum where they were laid down.

Soviet leaders and representatives from the different scientific institutions, mounted the tribune (on the mausoleum) to make speeches. Professor Molchanoff said, "Our dead heroes devoted the past two years, to the construction and study of the stratostat...During their 7houre' flight they accomplished a great piece of research work on the upper layers of the atmosphere. Every line in their diary indicates their remarkable heroism and their extreme effort to study the upper layers of the atmosphere.'

After tributes were paid by many notable personalities of present-day Russia the urns were taken up and immured in the Kermlin Wall next to the remains of the late Lunacharsky. A volley of gun-shots and the singing of the "International" signalled that the burial ceremony had been completed. The names of the three young scientists have taken their place in the history of civilization and scientific research.

HIGHEST HONOUR AWARDED.

For the first time, perhaps, non-Communists, such as the deceased were, were given such an imposing funeral and awarded so much homage.

The Soviet Government has awarded the dead heroes the highest medal of distinction of the Soviet Union, the 'Order of Lenin.' Besides this, a life-long monthly pension of 500 roubles has been allowed to the families of the deceased.

Messages of condolence have been received from many prominent people from all over the world. Among others were telegrams from Professor Piccard, Mr. Hearst and Mr. Tewfiq-Rushdi Bey, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey.

The crew of the stratostat, "U.S.S.R." which set the first record of 19,000 last summer, have declared, "we are ready to make a new ascent into the stratosphere in honor of our comrades who perished."

MARTYRS TO SCIENCE

A. B. VASENKO P. F. FEDOSEENKO I. D. VSISKIN

who perished in the Soviet Stratostat catastrophe.

War Commissar Voroshiloff, President Joseph Stalin and Premier Molotov carrying the urns containing the ashes of the dead airmen from the hall to the Red Square.

Your Body As Radio Receiver

Chemical And Physical Effects Produced By Electricity May Hold Secrets Of Life

Every man, woman and child has a radio receiver, but most of them do not know it. The whole secret lies in the fact that every living human body may function in place of all sorts of electric devices, and in particular as an animated radio-receiver. The body has long been known to be the seat of physical and chemical phenomena which are generally known to-day, at least superficially, and it is not difficult to conceive that these may be accompanied by electrical action.

Some time ago an eminent physicist thought that he had discovered the emission of a special form of radiation by the human body; but the "N rays" are still an unproved hypothesis. Recent studies of carrier pigeons, some species of butterflies, etc., by physicists and physiologists, regarding instincts of direction apparently inexplicable, furnish reasons for hope that the day will come when man will understand the part played b radio-electricity in manifestations of life.

A French scientists has examined more precise phenomena—the effects determined in the human body by electric currents, from the continuous current to the very high-frequency currents of wireless—and his findings are set forth in La Nature, a leading French scientific journal.

"The human body," says this authority, "is a conductor, more or less perfect according to circumstances. Take hold, with the thumb and finger of the left hand, of one of the terminals of a battery or accumulator of eighty volts, of the model well known in radio, and in the same manner, with the right hand, a terminal of a milliampere meter graduated from zero to three or five milliamperes, whose other terminal is connected with the second terminal of the battery, keeping the hands perfectly dry.

"The needle of the milliampere meter will indicate the passage of a current of about one milliampere, which shows that the resistance of a human body is about 70,000 to 80,000 ohms. This evidence varies according to the pressure of the fingers and the character of the subject, and it diminishes very greatly if the body is wet an electrolyzable liquid such as salt water. The intensity of the current traversing the body then increases so much that it may cause serious injury.

"It is for this reason that fatal accidents have happened to persons taking a bath, who have inadvertently touched some object connected to the electric wiring system at 110 volts—an electric radiator, for example.

"Every conductor of sufficiently large surface, and well insulated, may serve as a receiving antenna for radio. We may thus, in certain conditions, utilize the human body as an improvised wave collector.

HUMAN CHAIN

"Place several persons, preferably holding hands, on a rug, or better, on a rubber mat, and direct the one at the end of the line to grasp with his fingers, preferably moistened, the antenna terminal of a radio receiver whose normal antenna has been disconnected. By properly regulating the apparatus, the signals can be heard as if this human chain constituted a sort of antenna, more or less satisfactory.

"If we change the number of persons or replace one by another, we shall find that the receiving apparatus will require regulation anew, which shows that the capacity of the body varies with the individual and renders possible some interesting comparisons.

"The body gives passage more easily still to the low-frequency telephonic current. If we include the bodies of several persons, holding hands, in the outgoing circuit of a radio-receiver, between the outgoing terminal and the loud-speaker, this will not interfere at all with audibility of the apparatus.

"Let two persons, wearing glazed kid gloves on one hand, hold in the ungloved hands the ends of the double-wire cable of a telephone circuit. They then press their gloved hands over the ears of a third person, preferably insulated, and this person will be able to hear a telephone message.

"The explanation is simple. The body of the subject acts as a conductor placed between the non-conducting layers of the kid gloves, and the operator's hands also act as conducting plates. In reality, we have thus included in the telephone circuit two 'speaking condensers,' whose vibrations affect the ears of the subject.

"This experiment, which attracted much attention when introduced in 1889, may now be repeated in more modern guise by using the low-frequency telephone currents coming from a radio receiving outfit and destined normally to operate a loud-speaker.

"Two operators, each having one hand covered with a tight kid glove, hold in their other hands unrolled ends of the loud-speaker's telephone cable. When they press their gloved hands on the ears of a 'subject,' the latter hears very clearly the radio-phonic omission. Of course, the apparatus must be previously well regulated, and powerful enough to furnish nominally excellent audition through the loud-speaker.

"We are thus that the human body may serve as a resistance, a condenser, a wave-collector, a cable-conductor and even as a telephonic receiver. Nature has apparently foreseen the discovery of radio!"

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TEMPLE OF MORMONS

None Outside The Elect Are Permitted To View Its Wondrous Beauties

Closed to all visitors, the mysterious Mormon temple stands silent and beautiful in the heart of the Mormon empire in Salt Lake City. Its doors have been barred to all travellers of different faiths since its dedication, April 6, 1893. It is a Mecca to Latter-day Saints (Mormons) but a forbidden, secret structure to all Gentiles. Barred to them are the wondrous beauties inside, writes Mr. Glen Perrins, Central Press correspondent, in the "Herald" of Manila.

Polygamous marriages, once performed in the shadows of this temple, in which wives were sealed to Mormons of the early days for time and eternity, are being warned against Mormondom by church authorities at the present time.

A revival of polygamy in Mormondom was rumoured so strongly that at a recent conference of the Mormons President Heber J. Grant issued a stern warning against the practice. Polygamy, the skeleton in the Mormon closet, is supposed to be a dead issue and no marriages now of this kind are sanctioned within the walls of the great Mormon edifice.

Guides who show thousands of strangers about the capital of the Beehive State are daily asked by the tourists why they cannot see inside the world-famous temple.

CURIOUS TOURISTS.

"We admit everyone to our churches," the tourists complain. "Why can't we see inside the temple of the Mormons?"

The guides smile good-naturedly but are firm.

"You will find many peculiar things about us Mormons," they say. "Unlike synagogues, churches, cathedrals and other places of worship, the temple is not designed as a place of public assembly for the people in general. It is to us what Solomon's temple was to the sincere Jews—a holy place, devoted to sacred ordinances.

'Inside the mysterious temple we perform marriages and baptismal ceremonies and other sacred rites, some of which are for our dead. Our regular churches are open to all—but the temple remains closed to strangers who come within our gates."

Perhaps it is because of the fact that the inside of the temple is forbidden to all except Mormons that the great temple excites so much interest and attention among all strangers.

The temple itself elicits expressions of wonderment because of its magnificent beauty, its unique architecture, its costly appearance and its massiveness.

Hardly had the Mormons crossed the plains than the temple was conceived. On the fourth day after the pioneers arrived in the great Salt Lake valley on July 24, 1847, Brigham Young, president while walking over the ground suddenly stopped, and, striking the point of his cane into the parched soil, exclaimed:

"Here we will build the Temple of our God."

STAKE MARKED SPOT.

His prophetic words were noted by his companions who drove a wooden stake into the small hole made by the point of President Young's cane.

On the evening of that same day, July 28, 1847, ten acres selected for the temple block were marked out, and on April 6, 1853, the corner stones of the temple were laid.

Gray granite taken from a mountain 20 miles southeast of Salt Lake City, was used in making the temple. Four yokes of oxen were required to haul each of the large blocks of granite, occupying four days in transit.

The temple was completed April 5, 1893, 40 years after the corner stones were in place, at a cost of approximately dolls. 4,000,000.

The foundation or footing wall, according to President Grant, is 16 feet wide and eight feet deep; basement walls, eight feet thick; upper story walls, six feet thick. The extreme length of the building is 186-1/2 feet. The height of the side, 118 1/2 on the main building is 107 1/2 feet, with the highest tower 210 feet high.

On top of this highest tower is a hammered copper statue, 12 feet five and one-half inches in height, heavily guilded with pure gold leaf. It represents the angel Mormoni blowing a trumpet, proclaiming to the world the restoration of the Gospel by the Book of Mormon, which the Latter-day Saints study and worship.

CATCH THE EYE.

It is this golden figure and the many towers of the temple that make the stranger wish to enter the temple. They catch the eye of the tourists.

The towers have a meaning, too, to the Mormons. The three highest ones to the east represent the three presiding high priests of the church and three on the west, all built entirely of granite, constitute the presiding bishopric.

All these features intrigue travellers.

"Why can't we enter?" they ask, again and again.

The guide tells them that even some Mormons are unable to enter the temple. It is indeed a sacred and holy place.

Shoes worn out of doors are removed when Mormons are ushered through the temple. Temple garments of white are worn by those who visit within.

Before the dedication of the temple in 1893, visitors entered the forbidden building and marvelled at its excellence.

Inside the temple a wide and lofty carridor extends the entire width of the basement, in the centre of the building from north to south. At the south end of this corridor is a handsome staircase, the posts, rails and wainscoting of which are solid, polished cherry wood.

Various rooms of the basement are reached from the corridor. Spacious bath and dressing rooms for men and for women are located along the sides. Intervening, and entirely separating these two sets of rooms, is a magnificent baptismal font.

This baptismal font resembles the "molten sea" of Solomon's temple and is probably equally beautiful. It is cast iron, elliptical in form, and of ample dimensions in length, width and depth to contain an abundant supply of water in which the officiating Mormon can submerge the individual being baptized.

Beautiful paintings adorn the interior of the temple. On the wall of the hall-landing is a large oil painting, 12 by 18 feet, depicting Christ preaching to the Neophites, characters of the Book of Mormon. A companion picture shows Joseph Smith preaching to the Indians.

Progressive phase of the earth's creation are also artistically painted on the walls. Beautiful landscapes and scenes. Chandeliers, furnishings and decorations with a white and gold color scheme lends a magnificence to the interior of the temple.

SURPASSES ALL.

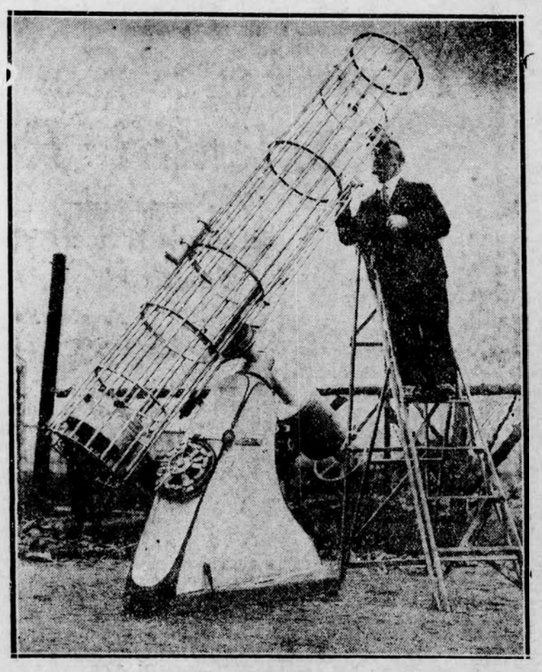
Ascending from the basement is the most magnificent room in the temple.

Larger and more lofty than the other rooms, with Grecian columns ranged along its sides and supported by an arched roof, is the main room on the first floor of the temple.

A double row of windows, some highly stained glass, some semi-circular give abundant light. Immense plate glass mirrors along one wall reflect the beauty of the place.

The furniture, carpet, curtains, pictures, chandeliers and ornaments in this beautiful room are all of the most costly material.

The Mormon temple is indeed God's palace on earth, the most beautiful man in the new world's can see or imagine. And inside the forbidden building, like Mormons are in their full glory, housing their art and paintings which no Gentile may ever see.



After two years of patient labour Mr. Edwin Hopper of Swindon (Wiltshire) a railway employee, has just completed a 12-inch reflecting telescope, equatorically mounted and clock-driven—the biggest outside scientific inventions. Photo shows Mr. Hopper testing the completed telescope.

Matilda Jane: Cook-General

By H. K. HALES, M. P.

Matilda Jane is one of the fast disappearing class of British domestic servants, rejoicing under the description of "Cook-General" The title of Cook-General as regards women, may be compared to the term Jack-of-all-Trades as applied to a labourer who turns his hand to all kinds of jobs which happen to turn up from time to time.

Matilda Jane's work consisted in doing practically everything necessary as far as housework was concerned in the domestic establishment of William Bradley, a Bank Clerk who rented a semi-detached villa in a small town in South Staffordshire—otherwise known as the Black Country—so-called from the dense columns of smoke, which in a pre-war era, when trade was brisk, darkened the skies of the county.

William Bradley was a round man in a square hole. He writhed under the tedious monotony of cashing cheques over the counter, the checking of accounts, the handing over of bags of silver and copper every Friday when the local manufacturers drew the wages for their operatives. His special grievances, however, were the half-yearly balances which detained him and the staff at the Bank for many extra hours to his evident discomfiture and resentment.

Altogether he felt an ill-used man, blaming his progenitors for not entering him into some commercial undertaking, where his undoubted abilities and accomplishments would have had ample scope for development. He had married the daughter of the local schoolmaster, a well educated girl, but who, like her husband, had ambitious views which, unfortunately, owing to the restrictions of her husband's salary, somewhat restricted her entertaining. Against her lesser half's somewhat hesitating suggestion that she could manage without a maid, she had once and for all risen in revolt and insisted on the necessary help.

COUNT BAILLET-LATOUR.

This resulted in the advent of the said Matilda Jane, and so increased the family circle. Before many weeks had elapsed Matilda Jane had impressed her personality on the three members of the family, including Evangeline, the only daughter, who was employed in the neighbouring town of Walsall as assistant in a Beauty Parlour, which in these days of bobbed hair and shingled tresses thrived on the spare half-crowns of the female employees of the surrounding district.

Before very long Matilda Jane had wormed her way into the confidence of each member of the family, and each, curiously enough, believed absolutely that the grievances poured into the willing ear of Matilda Jane received the expected sympathy, and never for a moment dreamt that similar confidence by the other two were shared by that treasure of domesticity without whose sympathy and understanding life in the home would have been absolutely unbearable. At least that was the impression shared by all alike.

Matilda Jane kept a discreet silence as to the flirtation of Mrs. Bradley with the organist of the Parish Church and also her frequent attendance at the Bridge Parties, the results of which made serious depredations into the house-keeping money. She was also silent as the Sphinx itself as to the more than frequent visits of her master to the local hospital ostensibly connected with the raising of funds for that institution but really in order to have tete-a-tete with an attractive brunette nurse who somehow or other seemed to have an intuitive knowledge of the times of Mr. Bradley's arrival. Not once, but many times did Matilda Jane give the signal "all clear" to Evangeline when both parents happened to be away leaving the drawing room, not always brilliantly illuminated, at the disposal of Evangeline and her sweetheart.

Matilda Jane was an artist in her particular profession. Even when cleaning the kitchen grate with smuts on her nose and a streak of black across her homely countenance, owing to the re-adjustment by her dirty fingers of a recalcitrant strand of hair which would insist in straying across her forehead, her features would be drawn into a quizzical expression as she pondered on her knees the irritation of the master arriving home the previous evening with no supper ready—her evening out—so no fault of hers, the wordy warfare between husband and wife on the subject and the whispered confidence by Evangeline regarding the handsome young commercial traveller with whom she was secretly meeting three nights a week, entirely without her parents' knowledge, who had other matrimonial designs for their daughter.

THE PEACEMAKER.

And so as the kitchen grate began to reflect as best it could the features of the cook-general, as with brush and black lead she vigorously made its surface shine, her mind worked busily on the many problems affecting the other three members of the household and wondered what denouements would result and how successfully to keep the peace between the warring members.

It is curious, but nevertheless a fact, that each member of this middle class English family believed firmly that he or she dominated the family line. Bradley himself was in his own estimation an English Mussolini, his word was law, the Bank would be far better managed under his control than the present occupant of that position, the Government of the Day were entirely hopeless in their home and foreign policy, and from time to time Bradley thrust his views on the family circle, only to be told by an unappreciative wife, with a contemptuous shrug of her shoulders, "Well, if you can do so much better, chuck your job and get into Parliament." A lock of unutterable contempt would be the answer to this sally.

Mrs. Bradley, the second wife, had never felt really one of the family circle and tolerated rather than appreciated the overtures of the father and daughter who often sided against her in the many quarrels at the breakfast table. Evangeline, the latest beshingled product of the twentieth century, held decided views as to the antiquated ideas of her parent.

As the evening meal came to a close on this particular day, Evangeline, hastily cramming the last morsel of food into her mouth and glancing hurriedly at the clock on the mantelpiece as the need for hurry became apparent if she was to keep her appointment with her sweetheart ten minutes later, rose hurriedly, dragging the table-cloth in her haste along with her, bringing knives and forks to the floor. With a savage muttered "Look what you are doing stupid," from her father, the noisy slamming of the front door a few minutes later announced her departure and the situation was relieved by the entrance of Matilda Jane to clear the table, and Bradley sank into the recesses of his arm-chair to scan the evening paper, while his wife, bored to death, retired to her bedroom at the close of certainly not a perfect day.

In a few years Bradley would retire on a pension, and this assurance of release from his daily boredom was the one bit of blue sky in his cloudy firmament. With his daughter married to the son of the local clergyman, and possibly grandchildren clambering about his knee, with his wife's temper possibly toned down somewhat, life might still hold out a brighter prospect. So musing and watching the smoke from his pipe drafting towards the ceiling, he pictured a cosy villa somewhere on the South coast, with an occasional round of golf to keep him in condition.

STRANDED.

But the fates willed otherwise. One night Evangeline did not come home. Matilda Jane had her suspicions, which she kept to herself. They were verified the next day, for a railway accident resulting in a number of deaths included the names of the eloping couple, en route for the Continent. This news coupled with a worrying day at the Bank was too much for Bradley's heart, which had never been too strong, and his wife arrived from a Bridge party to find the front blinds drawn and herself a widow. Mrs. Bradley made her home with a married sister in Bournemouth, a 'To Let' notice appeared in the front window of Laburnam Villa, the same day that Matilda Jane put her name down as a Cook-General in the register office for servants.

Centenarian Sticks To His Secret

Though In Financial Straits, 105-Year-Old Clevelander Refuses To Sell His Secret Herb Formula

Charles Fautley, aged 105, of Cleveland, has a secret that you can't buy, barter or steal.

For nearly 100 years he has kept the secret, which appears to be some sort of a record for the human race, writes Mr. M. O Chenoweth, "Central Press" Writer.

Unusual though true, it is because of his long years of life that he isn't telling anyone about it, for the secret, he says, is the recipe of youth the key to longevity and the reason why he wasn't taken in his allotted four score and ten.

The secret of maintaining life indefinitely, in the last analysis, is one of keeping the blood in proper condition, according to Fautley. His formula is a concoction of herbs, roots and barks that he obtains from all parts of the world.

TWICE A YEAR

This mixture, his secret, he drinks twice each year, in the fall and spring. He says it provides him with what is needed for a long life, and he expects to reach 200.

"Grandpa, Fautley, now a Cleveland resident, was born in London, England, on November 17, 1828. He lived there until around 1868 and then came to America. And with him he brought his mysterious formula.

"I was just a little shaver when I got the recipe for keeping young", he says. "I got it from my grandmother when she was 111 years old. A year after she told me about it, she fell down a flight of steps and broke her neck.

"I know she would have lived a lot longer if she hadn't had that accident. It was the same way with my grandfather. He was 110 when he was killed by an omnibus in London."

Whether or not the herbs have been responsible, this centenarian carries his years well. Grayed and wrinkled, he is, nevertheless, quite spry. He does a little work in the kitchen for his daughter, with whom he has been living, and walks with no apparent difficulty, although he uses a cane.

"GADS AROUND"

Occasionally, he says, he "gads around a bit," going off to the store for something, or to a neighbor's to "chin about something."

Arising each morning about 5-30 or 6 o'clock, Fautley spend a long day awake. He takes a

CHARLES FAUTLEY.

short nap in the afternoon, but never goes to bed at night before 9 or 10. "Sometimes it's 11 or after" he boasts.

Of course, he attributes his long life to this secret formula. As a matter of fact, he couldn't trace it to an abstinence of tobacco or liquor, as other 100-year men have done, if he wanted to.

He is frank to admit that he drank up until 40 years ago, and he still smokes and likes it.

To show that he has plenty of vim and vigor left in his wrinkled muscles, he is going on a tour of the country with his daughter and son-in-law this summer.

Forced to give up their home after it was condemned, they built a small house on an automobile trailer and intend to live in that while they travel here and there until fall. On the trip, they will try to sell some herb recipes, but not the formula for keeping young.

WON'T DIVULGE SECRET

Although he says he might be near the "end of the trail" Fautley isn't willing to give up his hidden knowledge as yet. He says he has received numerous letters in which the writers have made high offers to buy the secret, but he always has refused.

"Why don't you sell it?" he was asked.

"Well, I don't really know. You see, it's sort of a birthright. It has been handed down in our family from generation to generation, and enabled most of us to live to a good old age.

"Maybe I'll have to do it if things don't get better. But I hope not, I would't feel right about it".—"The Herald" (Manila).

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

GURU GOVIND

LIFE OF GURU GOVIND SINGH By Prof. Kartar Singh, M.A., Khalsa College, Amritsar .Pp. XVIII plus 298.

Though a number of English and Indian writers have traced the rise of the Sikh nation and described the careers of the early Sikh Gurus in more or less detail, the majority of their works suffer from either the religious or political bias of the author or a too ready inclination to draw conclusions from incomplete facts or one-sided materials. These defects appear glaring particularly in the lives written of that most misunderstood of all the Sikh Gurus, namely, Guru Govind Singh, who may be truly said to be the creator of the Khalsa, the martial fraternity which successfully resisted for more than a century the fierce persecution of the more bigoted among the Moghul emperors and their satellites and which to-day has evolved into the Sikh "race" socalled. The career of Guru Govind was the stormiest in all Sikh history and reveals a personality of the noblest and most heroic order. Whether one views him as a religious leader, a social reformer, a military organiser, a poet and scholar, a patriot or a householder, his abilities and character are seen to be of an outstanding order. Persecution embittered his life and he himself fell a martyr to religious fanaticism, but he bore the misfortunes of himself and his family, as well as those of his followers with a heroic patience and fortitude that drew the admiration of even Emperor Aurangzeb

In his biography of this great Sikh Guru Prof. Kartar Singh has sought to dispel certain erroneous ideas about Guru Govind's career which have been given currency to by some English and Indian historians—such as that the Guru had three wives, that he was a worshipper of the Hindu goddess Durga and that his martyrdom was the outcome of a family vendetta on the part of a Pathan. Prof. Kartar Singh convincingly shows the baselessness of such suggestions. "I have neither made a god of the great leader," observes the author, "nor have allowed the mud of prejudice and bigotry to disfigure the great and lustrous figure. I have presented him as a human being of great eminence who taught men

'To suffer woes which hope thinks infinite;
To forgive wrongs darker than death or night;
To defy power which seems omnipotent;
To love and bear; to hope till hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates.'"

With the help of materials which were not hitherto available to most of the biographers of the Guru, Prof. Kartar Singh has told the stirring story of Guru Govind Singh's career in a manner as arresting as it is impartial.

BOOK NOTES

Messrs. Faber are publishing "The Story of My Death," by Lauro de Boslis. He was that Italian Airman who flew low over Rome in 1931 dropping Anti-Fascist leaflets. He never returned. He knew it was a dangerous exploit, and prepared the manuscript of this little book before he left for his flight. Recently a translation of his poem, "Icaro," made by Miss Ruth Draper, was published in England.

* * * *

Dr. C. C. Torrey, whose new trnslation of the Gospels has just been published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, holds the startling theory that the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and John were originally written not in Greek. but in Aramaic, the language of Palestine, and that all four were written before the destruction of Jerusalem (A.D. 70) and may have been written as early as A D 60. Dr. Torrey is an American scholar of world repute. His particular strength is in Aramaic, and his arguments are therefore solid enough to demand the attention of Biblical critics who hold that the Gospel of St. John is a much later work. They will, no doubt, be dealt with fully in due time.

* * * *

Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton (St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, E.C.4) are offering a thousand pounds for the best piece of autobiographical writing submitted to them before December 31st, 1934. "We believe," they say, "that somewhere the 'Unknown Man' is waiting with the story of his own life, capable, if only he knew it, of making a best seller out of the tale of his own defeats and triumphs. Recently there has been a significant demand for autobiography of every kind. . . . Sometimes these books have been written by famous men such as Lord Haldane; sometimes by men like Axel Munthe or Bruce Lockart, who were comparatively unknown until their books appeared. But only on rare occasions have they come from professional writer and it is with a view to encouraging the unknown man that we are offering this prize." All details of the competition can be obtained from the publishers at the address given above.

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HOW CRIMINALS ARE MADE

"GUNHEGAR"—By Dalji Pendse, Pp. -89. Price Rs. 2./

This is the first Marathi book on criminology according to Principal D. R. Gadgil of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. To adopt Mr. Gadgil's words. "The book is undoubtedly a remarkable addition to the 'meagre literature on Indian Criminology and makes most interesting reading." This book is a human—as against ethical or religious—exposition of the origin and causation of crime and the method of preventing crime. The author writes from personal contact with criminals and naturally there is life in this treatise. The point of view of the author is that the economical structure of the society and the social environment of the individual are mainly, if not entirely, responsible for crime. In several countries the latest tendency is to treat crime as a disease. Mr. Pendse does not accept even this diagnosis. He appears to maintain that crime is mainly—if not entirely—reaction to certain circumstances and facts which exist in spite of the Criminal. Naturally the treatise concludes with a chapter dealing with "How will crime cease?" and contains a sort of symposium of views of eminent men on this topic.

The book makes excellent reading and the striking feature is the humanity which is writ large on every page. The author writes as one man writes of another, without a tinge of superiority or philanthropy or snobbishness. It is not an angel come for salvation, or a saint offering to intercede on behalf of a sinner but just a man speaking of a fellowman. The industry of the author is tremendous and his capacity to react to existing facts commendable. The book is as subjective as it is objective, as psychological as it is sociological. The autobiographical content of the book enhances not only the interest thereof but also the reality of the subject matter. This is a book of which it can safely be said that it deserved to be read, chewed and digested.

Syt. V. S. Gujar secures H.E. the Governor's Prize for architectural design.

G. O. M. OF GUJARAT

BUZARAG YUVAN ABBAS TYABJI, by Kallianji V. Mehta.

The veteran social and political worker, Abbas Tyabji, entered the eigthy-first year of his age only recently. He is aptly described in the title of this book as old-young: because though old in age, in work and energy he is young, younger than many of us. Those who have seen him going from village to village, on foot and in all seasons of the year, admire his energy and his readiness to sacrifice ease and comfort in the cause he has made his own, more particularly as by birth and upbringing, he belongs to the ease and comfort-loving wealthy class.

This book of eighty-seven pages, though small, does full justice to all the important incidents of his life and that of his family members: his wife, his musically inclined daughter Raihana and her other sisters and brothers. A thorough-going Muslim, so far as convictions are concerned, he has so intimately mixed himself with Hindus that it is difficult to realise that he is a non-Hindu. It is this characteristic which has made him the lieutenant of Gandhiji in carrying out all his activities. This book has come out at the proper time and is so well-written that it is bound to be popular.

RAJ RAJESHWARI

RAJ RAJESHWARI, by Chhotabhai Joshi.

Abhimanyu, the son of Arjun by Subhadara, died young. He was the next in succession to the throne of Indra after his father Arjun and had he but survived the Homeric struggle of Kurukshetra, he would have been crowned Raj Rajeshwara. His wife was Uttara and such was their tragic destiny that her husband was killed in battle on the threshhold of their honeymoon. The episode is one of the most inspiring ones in the chronicle of the Mahabharata and hence Mr. Joshi has selected it for his three-act-play, and called it Raj Rajeshwari in order to bring into relief the virtues of one Aryan woman of those days and by comparison to show up how her sister fares at present. He has tried to weave into his play such subjects as caste and colour distinctions, marriages of infants, ill-matched couples compulsory observance of widowhood, handicaps to re-marriage of women and other cankers which eat into the vitals of Hindu society. He advocates several other reforms also. The task set by Mr. Joshi to himself is well executed and the language he has put into the mouth of his characters has been deliberately kept at a level which would enable the masses even to follow it. K.

Lenin

This is a small Marathi pamphlet of sixteen pages priced one anna published by the Labour Literature Publishing Bureau of Bombay. It gives a brief account of the life of Lenin in the first eight pages and a brief outline of his achievements in the latter eight pages. For thirty-two years Lenin was still achieving and still pursuing? He realised during this period over a vast territory the ideal preached by Karl Marx. Communism was an idea: Lenin gave actuality and local habitation thereto. The concluding part of the pamphlet is an application of the Leninism to the problem of the Indian people. This pamphlet is within the reach of everybody and ought to be widely read and circulated.

MARATHI HISTORY

SELECTIONS FROM THE PESHWA DAFTAR (No. 34), Bassein Campaign (Supplementary). Edited by G. S. Sardesai: Government Central Press, Bombay, 1933. Price Rs. 2-8.

This volume contains some additional letters relating to the Bassein Campaign of Chimnaji Appa. It was one of his greatest successes. No. 16 which was exhaustively reviewed here contains other letters. These letters give details about men, money and munitions required, about various commanders and their plans of attack and needs, about their methods of diplomacy, preparations and difficulties of men and money, about the enemies and their alliances, and also about their internal quarrels. But there is seen throughout a spirit of bravery, loyalty and enterprise amongst the Maratha commanding officers and fighting soldiers.

One can study here also the Maratha methods of organisation and warfare, and their arms and equipment. The whole series will be a great help for detailed study of the campaign and the part played by various actors. The volume has a good index at the end and is printed very clearly and on good paper.

S. V. P.

BOOKS IN BRAILLE

One hundred and thirteen new books have been published in braille in the United States and Great Britain for the use of blind readers since June, 1933, according to information released today by Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director of the American Foundation for the Blind. The report was taken from data collected from all braille printing houses in the two countries. It was compiled by the International Clearing House for Braille Literature which is conducted by the American Foundation for the Blind.

Since December, 1932, a total of 274 titles have been brailled. Of these, 224 have been embossed in the United States and 50 in Great Britain. Most of the books embossed in America were published under appropriation made possible by the Pratt-Smoot Law, which was enacted by Congress.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Prophet of the Desert, by K L. Gauba (Times Publishing Co., Lahore). Price Rs. 5,

Reminiscences of Lenin, by Clara Zetkin (International Publishers, New York).

The Medium of Poetry, by James Sutherland (The Hogarth Press, (London). Price 3/6.

From Moscow to Samarkand, by Y. Z. (The Hogarth Press, London) Price 6.

An African Speaks for his People, by P. G. Mockerie (The Hogarth Press, London). Price 3/6.

The Gentleman from San Francisco, by Ivan Bunin. (The Hogarth Press, London). Price 3/6.

Twisted Clay, by Frank Walford (T. Werner Laurie, London) Price 7/6.

Good Bye Hell, by Eve Ellin (T Werner Laurie, London). Price 7/6.

In a Province, by Laurens Van der Post (The Hogarth Press, London). Price 7/6.

Fear Allah and Take our Own Part, by Jairazbhoy, Bombay.

The Message of Krishna, by A. S. Wadia (J. M. Dent and Sons., Ltd., London). Price 3/6.

The Anand Gita, by G. H. Jatsinghani (D. B. Taraporewalla Sons and Co., Bombay). Price Rs. 3/8.

Jyoti Rekha (Guj.) by S. G Betai, Bombay. Price Re. 1.

Nirgrantha Pravachan (Hindi) (Jainodaya Pustaka Prakashak Samiti, Rutlam).

The Jewel—Celestial Architecture by V. H. Gamla, Bombay.

How to Study Effectively, by R G. Pati, Bombay, Price As. 5/6

A USEFUL HANDBOOK

HAND BOOK OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

By A M. Mathews and M. G. Mohan, Published by Ram Lali Suri, Anarkali, Lahore. Price Rs. 2

This handy volume containing information on topics of every day interest has been prepared with a view to meet the requirements, particularly of candidates preparing for the I.C.S., Sandhurst, Indian Police and other superior examinations held by the Public Services commission in this country. The arrangement is systematic and the important questions of the day have been carefully selected and dealt with. An important feature of this book is the appendices, which include a careful selection of questions from the recent Public Services Commission examinations with answers.

The Dream: A Tale Of Kathi Idyll

SPECIALLY RENDERED FROM THE MARATHI VERSION PUBLISHED BY MISS SUSHILA PAI OF RAJKOT

(Concluded from last week's "Sunday Chronicle."

II.

While they had been thus engaged in their lovers' talk they surprised themselves on the bank of a big river. On the other side could be seen the unmistakable signs of a village. The bank seemed crowded with women carrying their waterpots.

Several of the fair ones moved to and fro with waterpitchers perched on the head. The langourous rays of the setting sun caressed the surface of the water.

* * * *

The buffalo splashed in the cool water and began slowly sipping it. Charani too, got down the bank and began bathing her feet.

Charan approached the strangers on the bank.

"Who is the Durbar of the place?", he addressed them.

"Porsavala," one of them replied.

"What is the man like?" he inquired.

"Quite large hearted", came the encouraging reply.

"Will he extend his patronage to me?" he asked.

"Why not," he was told. "if one worked to earn an honest living?"

He approached his wife

"Will you wait here, Charani? I'll visit the place and take my bearings. If the fates favoured, the Durbar might offer his protection to us. If not, we will walk our way to the next village."

"Very well, Charan, I am waiting."

But he seemed anxious. "Look here," he warned her, "you must not move a pace from where you are standing. Where could I find you if you moved? We are in a strange place."

"I'll not move," she assured him.

Charan started away, not without turning back several times to shout out the warning.

She nodded reassuringly "Look here," he made the quick, symbolic gesture of touching his throat, "you mustn't move, you know."

She nodded her assent in response.

* * * *

Charan made straight for the house of the Durbar and stopped only on the threshold of his residence.

He addressed him in a clear voice.

"If you could grant me a bit of land," he said, "I would settle down here."

"Welcome, Charan," the Durbar received him courteously, "Where do you come from?"

"I come from Gujrat. If you could give me a shelter sufficient for two souls, the generous gift would assume the dimensions of a whole village,"

"Certainly," the Durbar assented, "It's the Providence that is kind after all. But you must sit down and partake of my hospitality. There is time enough to leave."

Charan drank two cups of rich-flavoured cool 'bhang' and felt slightly intoxicated. The assembly was in progress of the social talk and he joined it. A son of the goddess Sarasvati with incomparable sweetness of speech flowing in poesy, the seasonal stimulus of Ashadh acted magically on him. He burst out in spontaneous exuberance of song.

He began the voluptuous classic seasons of the amourous Radha Krishna separation. The earth seemed moved into tremors with the pathos of Charan's broken hearted Radha. The Durbar was touched and moved to tears.

"Ah, Charan," he sighed "how you break one's heart!"

They flew over the seasonal wheel of Ashadh, Shravan and Bhadrapad but the Durbar impatiently interrupted.

"The lovers' separation, Charan, becomes so unbearable," he begged the bard, "Do celebrate their reunion with the song of Ashvin."

The Charan was quite intoxicated.

"The dead meet in paradise", his voice was heavy with emotion. "I am singing the song of death. And Ashvin fills the full measure of the lovers' grief and estrangement. Listen."

The word "Listen" was hardly pronounced when a terrible commotion filled the space.

"The flood, the flood," frantic, warning cries arose, "run for your life, run."

The Charan shuddered and awoke as though he shook himself free from deep slumber and the cries continued, "the flood has swept away a woman and a buffalo. Can no one rescue them?"

Charan turned pale like death. He rushed out of the assembly with the frenzied, sharp cry "Where's my Charani?" He saw the flood clean washing the banks of the river; the "ghat" had disappeared.

"Look at the poor woman in a red 'sari' swept away into the whirl", someone was saying to him.

"Alas, that is my Charani," he made towards the river in an effort to jump into the river, when the people surrounding him seized him.

"Are you mad?" they demanded "the poor woman is past rescue. It is too late to save her."

"But she'll not move, never. I had asked her not to. She'll never move. Come, let me go."

They realised that Charan was unhinged and was raving.

'She didn't move because you asked her not to" a woman said to him. "Indeed she didn't move. No, not a single step."

Charan continued his madman's raving. The Durbar, puzzled, sought for the solution of the mystery.

"Saheb, the man arrived here to-day. He left his wife and the buffalo behind on the bank and went to your house. He was begging the poor woman not to move from where she stood till he moved out of his sight. And she swore she would not. Then the flood came. But she would not move and was rushed off her feet while she was still laughing."

III.

The pathetic story saddened the Durbar. Charan's face assumed death-like pallor. He was improvising song and addressing it to the Durbar:—

"You were generous, Durbar, in offering me a shelter; but this town lives under a spell. My Charani is hidden somewhere in it and I am robbed of all that I possessed in life. Instead of guarding my treasure, I left her on the bank of the river and I have now lost her forever.

"I, a wayfarer, tramped weary distances to rest and live here under the shadow of your noble house. And now I am robbed of my treasure!

"I rested my weary limbs in the shadow of my love's caress: and the fatal shadow of the Dark One oblitreated the restful corner of my peaceful life.

"Like a buck without his doe, his life-companion, I run about torn in fright. This grief burns me in my depths and draws out a wail from the bowels.

"I am like the thirsty one, Durbar, who bends over the cool darkness and depth of a well: the memories of my love bring me no solace. The strong and cruel "babul" take root in the rocky soil and asks for no water. But how could the delicate banana and other frail creepers strike root without water? My heart is like the banana. It cannot live without love.

"You ask me, Durbar, to marry again and be happy. Fool, can the faded blossom bloom over again?

"The 'Chakravaks,' parted in the dusk, flutter and beat their warm wings in the leaves and branches of trees. Is it dawn? Is it sun rise? My heart, too, beats its wounded wing and hopes. Will the night of separation end? Alas, not for me the hopeful dawn of reunion.

"Dying with thirst we reach the bank of the lake: and destiny sucks dry the cool sheets of water out of the lake. How could the flame that birns be drenched without water."

Charan lost all his sensibilities. Only the terrible grief of his soul swelled the wild tide of his wail. The fatal day saw the end of gay and crudite talk in the Durbar's assembly. Charan would

(Continued on page 12.)

The Case Of Art—Seen By Official And Non-Official Eyes And Mind—Sir Malcolm Hailey And Srimati Sarojini Naidu—Approach And Outlook On Art—

Art Notes And Events

Problems Of Art—"Imitative," "Hybrid" And "Authentic" Art—Claims, Work And Justice To Indian Artists—New India-New Europe—"Universal Arts Circle."

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Sir Malcolm Hailey, in the speech at the Lucknow Art Exhibition deplored that "the importance of fostering the national side of cultural growths is too lightly regarded in India" He spoke, therefore, on the importance of art as "expression" of the "spirit" of the people. Srimati Sarojini Naidu, in her inaugural address to the newly formed "Universal Arts Circle" also spoke about the importance of art as a means of national self-expression and deplored the "intellectual bondage" which fettered that expression.

THE THEME IS OLD AND SAD.

Sir Malcolm Hailey spoke as an official. Srimati Sarojini spoke as a non-official. Both spoke about the importance of art in terms, more or less, identical. Both deplored the conditions of art in India. The sad phenomenon has been the theme that has pre-occupied sensitive international minds for over half a century. And, the narrative of the "revival" or to use the more attractive term, "renaissance" of "Indian" art, has helped to swell volumes if not libraries.

SYMPTOMS AND REMEDIES.

The symptoms are thus known. They are not new. Let us, therefore, proceed further towards the diagnosis and, as early as possible, towards the remedies. Let us, therefore, examine the official or non-Indian statements and the non-official and Indian statements of the case. Both Sir Malcolm Hailey and Srimati Sarojini belong, it is essential to remember, to positions of leadership not fully or entirely occupied with art. Consequently, it is only natural that their statements should be generally indicative of what the generally enlightened in India think and discuss about art.

APPROACH TO ART DEFINED.

Sir Malcolm traced the deplorable conditions of art in India to national indifference. His reported speech contained no reference, as I pointed out last week, to the official treatment of schools and institutes of art and artists in India. It made no mention, moreover, of the defects or good points of any form of aspect of Indian art. But he defined his approach to art despite his expected disagreement with the "many," discerned the "constructive conception" of arts as an instrument of national "growth"—not merely "expression"—and maintained clearly that the growth of characteristically Indian art was "not a simple return to the technique or methods of the past."

UNDEFINED OUTLOOK—OMISSION.

Srimati Sarojini traced the deplorable conditions to "intellectual bondage." Her reported speech contains no reference to the endeavours non-official "leaders" have made to assist artists, art institutions or art in India. But she is, unlike Sir Malcolm, reported to have spoken particularly about the defective tendencies in Indian music, films and architecture. Unlike Sir Malcolm, again, she has left undefined her approach to art and said nothing about the "return to the technique or methods of the past," which might or might not please the "many." This is rather unfortunate.

"Flame of Love" by Syt. Bhanu (School of Art, Bombay).

"DISLOYALTY" TO "INHERITANCE."

For, she spoke of India's "inheritance" in art and advised that we should not be "disloyal" to it. The "form and nature" of art in India must be, she said, "authentic," not "imitative". Let us understand. Is everything we inherit, as a nation, good? Judged by the intense struggles we conduct in the social, economic and political and even religious and "spiritual" regions of national life, we are, obviously, not accepting everything that we inherit. Our loyalty to our national inheritance is thus being defined, discriminate and unsuspect. Is art an exception? Are the analysis, discrimination, judgment, the aspiration to adjust national heritage to the aspirations of the present so fervently applied to other aspects of national life to be denied to art?

"AUTHENTIC," "IMITATIVE" "HYBRID" ART.

If art is to be, as Srimati Sarojini maintained, "authentic," not imitative, can it imitate the past? If it does, will it be "authentic" and, above all, will it be art? Should only the "form and nature" of art be "authentic" or its contents as well? Does every departure from the traditional technique or, as Sir Malcolm remarked, "methods of the past" constitute a hereitcc tendency, every "influence" from the West "hybrid?" If "intellectual bondage" to the West is a crime, is similar slavery to the past less criminal?

LITERATURE AND ART.

Are the laws and, mostly, decalogues applicable to Indian painting, sculpture, architecture, art-crafts, music or dancing applicable also to Indian literature, and drama, history or poetry? I shall be specific. Are the modern novels for example, in Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi, Hindusthani, Tamil or Telugu "authentic" or "imitative" and worse, "hybrid?" Are the modern plays in these languages "authentic" or "imitative"? Are the modern poems, music, plays of Tagore or the poems of Srimati Sarojini "authentic?" Are the essays and short stories, in "form and nature" non-traditional, and definitely "influenced" by the West, which enrich modern Indian literature vitally "authentic"? If they are positively so, do they suggest a "return to the technique or methods of the past," do they imply "disloyalty" to national cultural heritage?

"INTELLECTUAL BONDAGE."

If the discovery of new "form and nature" structure and technique, the adjustment of or addition to traditional "form and nature" structure and technique, to modern demands and aspirations are considered, recognised and accepted as a sign and token of intellectual emancipation, national "expression" and growth in literature, why should such tendencies in painting, architecture, music, dancing, art-crafts or sculpture be regarded and disowned as signs and tokens of "intellectual bondage" and stagnation, or worse, degeneration?" Why is the "disloyalty" to national inheritance in the literary arts a virtue and in other forms of national arts a vice and a crime?

CONSTRUCTIVE PROBLEMS OF ART. . . .

I have formulated these questions as they would be formulated by the creative artists who at the present moment are not in a position to do so, the creative artists, confused by vague theories and random practice and confronted by concrete, specific problems of art. The "constructive conception" of national service mentioned by Sir Malcolm and unnoticed by him and Srimati Sarojini Naidu of the creative artists who accept the fact that India can be and is no longer isolated in time, distance and outlook from other nations busy with their constructive plans and programmes of service.

CLAIMS OF YOUNGER ARTISTS.

The enlightened musicians in India eagerly investigating the possibilities of traditional music for modern stage and screen requirements, the architects who have already raised Bombay as few other modern cities in India have been raised by their constructive Indian traditional designs, and the film artists who are struggling to adjust an essentially modern medium of "expression" to national requirements, demand positive assistance, information and, at least, the right approach to art and artists. Unfortunately, this aspect of the question escaped the attention of Srimati Sarojini Naidu.

JUSTICE TO INDIAN . ARCHITECTS.

There are young Indian architects in Bombay who have been worlds removed in age and outlook from the old "Gothic" she referred to in her address. They have been responsible for the first technical architectural library and journal in India, for an active organised all-India, institute of architects. They have long proceeded from precept to practice. And, their work is now a distinguishing feature of the streets in Bombay? Will Srimati Sarojini remember these artists when she speaks again about Indian art? It is only fair that her negatives should sometimes be balanced by positives. As to the "pink-suspendered" Krishnas in Indian films, it is only fair to state they have more or less disappeared. There are Indian films and films.

OBSTACLES TO ART

It happens to be my responsibility to be critical, critical of everything that comes as an obstacle in the way of the "constructive conception" of national service of the artist. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that the right approach to art must be defined as precisely as possible and, in justice to the younger artists who are trying to employ art to reconstruct and re-create India, they and their work and problems should be remembered alongside and in discussions about Indian art.

FROM TRUISM TO TRUTH.

Secondly, I have formulated these specific questions to secure practical assistance from those guiding the newly-formed Art Circle distinguished by its "Universal" outlook and its aspiration to "set up the leadership" of "new creative ideas." The object of the institution is, I understand, "not so much to teach" but "to give the lead." That is, unquestionably, a praiseworthy ambition. The secretary of the Universal Arts Circle would like to hear from all persons interested in art. Let us hope it continues to welcome information and continues to grow from truisms to truth, from precept to practice, from sentiment to knowledge. Let us hope it will always be ready and willing to pay the price of leadership. It is, not by any chance, easy, simple or cheap.

NEW EUROPE.

Europe has moved from the Irish romantics and nightmare revolutions, from the "jejune" theories of "decline and fall" of Spengler to the challenging realities, say, of Russia or America. India also moves, moves away from the "Oriental" romantics, from priestly precedents, from the sentiments and "jejune" conundrums of Havellism and the rubber-stamped, black-and-white—"spiritual" and "material"—formula that stereotype the art and culture of the East and the West and seek to divide humanity by its civilization! Will the new Art Circle be truly and helpfully "Universal"?

NEW INDIA.

If it aspires to be, as it should, it should begin to cultivate close acquaintance with New India moving away from the sentimental romance of archaic leadership to living realities in the present, to concrete problems and programmes, to the creative enterprise of artists attuned to unfettered vision, honest workmanship and national reconstruction.

Art Suffers The Shock

A well-known art studio collapsed as a result of the earthquake disaster at Patna.

Mr. B. R. Longani, B.Sc., (California, U.S.A.) has recently arrived from America, after a stay of over nine years there for speeialising himself in the manufacture of Pharmaceutical produrts. He is also a member of A.Ph.A. (U.S.A.)

THE DREAM: A TALE OF KATHI IDYLL

(Continued from page 11.)

lie in the porch of the house or ramble about the river bank engaged in finding the track of Charani's footsteps. He would discover fresh links of the mystery and sing and move the hearts of his audience with the pathos of his song.

One day an idea struck the Durbar's mind. He made careful inquiries to ascertain whether Charan was known to any people. He met one of them.

"Where is the place where Charani was brought up? he asked him."

"In the next village," he was told.

Has her father another girl?"

"Yes, indeed. And quite of a marriageable age: The father is looking about for a husband for her."

"Then send for the man", the Durbar ordered.

Charan's father-in-law reported himself to the Durbar and the latter explained to him the position.

"Charan's mind is unhinged by his passionate love for your dead daughter. The madness has been induced by the lover's separation and there is every possibility of curing it if a reunion could be devised." I am thinking of the way out of the difficulty.

The man offered to abide by the Durbar's orders.

"Then bring your girl along with you in the month of Ashadh."

The man promised and they parted.

Ashwin passed. Summer followed winter and the clouds gathered in the sky in black masses. The man came with his daughter.

The Durbar ordered the young girl to be dressed in clothes similar to those worn by her dead sister. A buffalo, too, like the one swept away by the flood, was led to the scene and loaded with mad Charan's belongings.

They were directed to take up a position on the exact spot where last year Charani waited on the bank of the river.

The father of the girl was instructed to ask her to meet Charan's enquiries by impersonating her dead sister.

All arrangements were completed under the Durbar's directions, the evening scene and even the exact day synchronised with the last year's. The entire scene was enacted in every detail.

"The flood, the flood——run. run", rose the cry of panic.

Charan rushed out with a mad scream for his wife in the direction of the river. Dazed, he approached uncertainly and the sight that met his eye was strangely familiar. There stood his wife wearing a red "Chunri", the same old baffalo standing by her, her face with the same provocative laughter, the wisps of hair playing with the breeze.

He caught her by the hand.

"What, are you still standing here, Charani?" he looked into her face.

"But where could I go? Didn't you warn me ever so insistently?" she replied in a matter of fact manner.

"How long are you waiting?" he insisted.

"How long, what do you mean now? As long as you went away to make your inquiries."

Charan's madness was slowly dissolving away. He felt as though he was emerging out of the intoxication produced by the 'bhang' he drank.

"Are you drowsy still, Charan?" smiled the girl.

"I have the sensation of one who slips into a sleep and dreams", he explained, "But what dream?"

"Oh, it was quite horrible. I dreamt that you were swept into the river and that I had been mourning your death for nearly one year.

"You have certainly swilled more 'bhang' than is good for you" he was told.

Charan rubbed his eyes and looked about. They both proceeded to the village with their belongings and were received by the Durbar.

* * * *

Even now, sometimes, in the moonlit night when the rays soften the contours of Charani's face, Charan bends over it dreamily and asks, "Were you really waiting there all the time, Charani?"

Indian Women Advance

Progress Of Art And Handicrafts

(By Shrimati Kamla Dongerkery)

The Women's Exhibition of Fine Arts and Handicrafts planned by the National Council of Women in India will come off in the middle of the next month. Preparations for it are vigorously going forward, and judging from the enthusiasm and numbers of inquirers, one would be justified in hoping that the Art Committee will be able to put up a good show. As the public are already aware, the main purpose of the Exhibition is to encourage amateur women artists by giving due recognition to work of merit by the award of prizes. Art knows no geographical or national barriers, and the Exhibition will provide a common meeting ground for women artists from all parts of India and Ceylon. Although the Exhibition is for the present restricted to India and Ceylon, it is the ambition of the organisers to widen the scope of their activities in the years to come, until they are able to attract international interest. If there is any department of human endeavour that easily lends itself to international co-operation it is Art, because it speaks in a language of form, colour, movement or sound which makes its appeal to the emotions which are common to all humanity.

It is indeed a matter for gratification that we find on all sides unmistakable signs of an art revival in India. The Oriental school of Art is becoming more and more popular. Art has been as old as civilisation in India. The beautiful carvings in the ancient temples and the wonderful frescos that one comes across in places like Ajanta must not be looked upon merely as the glories of a civilisation that is past, but should be a source of inspiration to the Indian artist of to-day. India is a land of sunshine and beauty, and still offers a vast and varied field for the genius of the artist. Women have to play their part equally with men in the renaissance of Indian Art.

WOMEN IN JAPAN

The Japanese housewife is essentially an artist, and her influence in the direction of art on the national life of Japan has made itself felt. Realizing that Art radiates from the home, the people of Japan have understood the importance of educating and training their womenfolk in those little things that make for the beauty of the home, like the artistic arrangement of flowers and the decoration of the home in various other ways. Our women need to take a leaf out of the book of their Japanese sisters. They are capable of turning out dainty and artistic pieces of embroidered and needle work. Painting on glass and wood and other handicrafts that call for artistic skill can be further improved. While new arts and crafts are being developed, we must not neglect the old forms of Art for which we have earned a reputation, such as the beautiful "rangoli" drawings which are still to be seen in the older Hindu households, although they are fast disappearing. It is hoped that it will be possible to include a section in the proposed Exhibition containing specimens of "rangoli."

EDUCATION IN ART

By providing numerous sections typefying work of different kinds it is expected that every branch of art in which woman has made an effort to excel will find a place in the Exhibition. Thus, paintings in oil and water colours, pieces of sculpture, models in plaster and in clay, photographs, and the thousand and one little handicrafts with which women can find their vocation and engage their moments of leisure will be arranged in their own groups and sections.

The little girls have not been forgotten. The chief object of including work by girls is to show to the public what work they are capable of producing with a little training, and with this end in view, exhibits have been collected from institutions for the education of girls, such as High schools, and industrial homes. Educationists who will visit the Exhibition are requested to consider the feasibility of providing instruction in the Fine Arts and Handicrafts in girls' schools and other institutions for the training of girls and women.

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LEPER PILGRIMS

By "TEHMTEN"

Bombay has quaint biases. It is throwing its tentacles in all directions not only by straight artery roads which run by modern villas "Shirin Cottage," "Mon Repos," the inevitable "Shalimar" and "The Retreat", but the city is also softly running into the beautiful valleys beyond Andheri, in the folds of hills. Beyond Bandra we see the progress of the City line, through sandy fields and detached cottages and the colony villas, including of course "Mon Desir" under shady arcades of trees, and by oil pumps, which make our Suburban roads resemble those of London and Paris and Berlin and all the high roads of the modern world with motor traffic.

SHADES OF ANDHERI.

The city proceeds leisurely through the shades of Andheri and Jogeshwari, sending out tributaries along the Vihar Road and Vesawa; it seems to dream away by the ancient caves and blazes up again into activity, by fits, till we come to Borivli. After Andheri the hills are shady. It seems as if the island city is trying to get into the heart of this ancient land, the way its tentacles catch the top of hills, hills of a range which go nursing the western coast of India right down to Comorin. Of course, we cannot be proud of most of the "bungalows" which Bombay is building all around, but that sort of thing is happening everywhere. The Bombay builder has his brothers in all the lands and his critics too, who would like to have their money, they belong to a species which exists everywhere—aesthetes without the means to improvise their architectural ideals.

Andheri is a shady suburb with beautiful hilly background. The city in its northward flow seems to take rest here. There is more in Andheri than it seems to a casual visitor. The bungalows seem to be in the background, only the bazar is visible. It has some pleasant "nooks". Bombay is lucky in that respect. One wonders if our citizens know that twenty miles from Jacob Circle or Bhendy Bazaar, or "Pill House," there are cool spots and lakes surrounded by ancient hills where you can easily forget yourself and get into the peace of things, where winds blow cool and the evenings die slowly and the fields are full of corn. The city seems to be far away, the sun rises over the hills and sets in the sea or over the palm trees. The palm trees run parallel with the hills, through Bassein and Boisar and Nargol with miles and miles of sand to the Malabar Coast, right into Travancore and over the Bay of Bengal into the East Indies—those copra lands of Malaya, palms of all shapes and sizes made by God and sun to fringe old Asiatic lands.

BY JOGESHWARI CAVES.

In a secluded spot in Andheri shaded by mango trees and studded with palms, between two hills some pilgrims have made a temporary abode. They had come for the Jogeshwari Festival. They are by caste "Valis", a primitive tribe of our hills, hard-working men who can walk miles along in a line, with little twigs in their hands, following their beaten paths, a human line who live toddy and bread and work for their masters for twenty or thirty rupees a year. The master marries them, keeps them on their estates, gives them clothing and they are looked after in a primitive way. Like a line of birds in the sky they go over hills and valleys with toddy mutkas over their heads with a certain sylph like gait which is the quality of these quiet reserved simple children of the soil. They dance beautifully and their favourite instrument is "tarpoon." The "Vali" produces out of it sad tones. Coming from his heart in a background of dying evenings, with a harmonious though monotonous movement he pours out his melody seriously. It is a sort of a worship to the juice of palms which is partly the source of his inspiration. With sweet bodies and manly chests and small waists and thin, well-shaped legs, they dance and play ancient melodies to which the dignified old hills listen in peace.

LEPERS ALL.

The little group of pilgrims which has come from Kalyan for the Jogeshwari festival are Vali lepers, men, women and children, perpetual beggars perpetually ailing; the healthy among them beg for the unhealthy. Nobody employs even the healthy ones for fear of infection. With sublime optimism and faith in the gods, they have come to be cured, about fifty of them, a kind of stricken camp including children with leprous sores, whose very untouchability is intensified and underlined with their leprosy—fellow countrymen of the Highnesses of Udaipur and Mysore and the noble Rajputs of the Sun and of our coddled city-men and of our clerical brothers who live in Thakurdwar and Lamington Road, with sweet children nourished and looked after.

When we read the papers one wonders if we vitalise the misery of our countrymen with such living scenes. In the evenings they smoke their bodies while we are admiring sunsets on Chowpatti or Apollo Bunder. It is so difficult to realise their agonies, their leprous existence, their horrible consciousness of pus and disease which makes a man loathsome in his own eyes, something akin to untouchability or slavery.

The healthy among them nurse their poor leper sisters, mothers, sons and brothers, in the evening and beg during the day. One is surprised at this suffering, this long drawn out agony rendered visible to our unobservant and callous eyes by cruel scenes, and yet with faith in God they have come for their cure, with trust in the love of their Maker, who is in one way responsible for their leprosy. Now their "tarpuns" are silent.

THE SACRED FIRE.

The Sacred Fire which burns alike for the touchable and the untouchable not only on the altar of the temples but in the most miserable cottage, is their nursing deity, it cooks their food, smokes their body, warms them in cold nights. Every night the flames burn in the camp, soothe and heal and warm, in the valley between the two hills. It is not an affair for pretty words or for ghoulish pen-pictures dripping with misery and pus. This is pain, not for sentimental romancing, for platform oratory, but something vital like our own dying relations, for our prayers and for WORK—not by jerky efforts, but by an item in the budget, by efforts made manifest in a house with beds and linen and disinfectants and kind nurses and Lysol. Something concrete, visible to house these poor mortals whose "karma" or destiny have brought them to this state. Of course, faith moves mountains, and people are healed, so we are told, by the kind touch of Saints and men have wondered. The Love of God like that of woman is incomprehensible. We are told that because we do not see the whole design, as we see it in parts, therefore we misjudge. May be! But suffering and pain and agony seem to be too much with us.

These broken pestering leprous bodies whose very existence is a negation of God's benevolence cannot make us, who are their fellow beings, happy; they are like flaming posters of man's misery. We write and see and feel a momentary pang and forget all about it, like some weird dream, as the perusal of a Russian short story. God is in Heaven; or He may pervade the Universe; or He has made the leprous body his temple, but we being mere mortals like to see them on clean white linen beds, comfortable and treated like human beings. How many millions of our countrymen suffer from cognate diseases? Not the least of them is untouchability.

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SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM.
No 57, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya)

Boys who want to become waiters are trained at the Westminster Technical Institute in London. In future, however, they will be known as "hotel trainees," as there is a prejudice against the word "waiter" among English parents.

Olympic Games Of 1936

President Of International Committee Invites Youth Of World To Berlin

Count Baillet-Latour, Brussels, the President of the International Olympic Committee, in sending out his good wishes for the Games of the XI. Olympiad to be held in Berlin in 1936, says::—

"Berlin invites athletic youth to celebrate the XI. Olympiad.—May there be an overwhelming response of athletes to this call! It can be taken for assured that magnificent contests will result when they measure the strength and suppleness of their bodies against each other; but it is my most earnest desire that from this encounter of their ideals there may grow a greater understanding of their different points of view, so that these peaceful combats will give birth to enduring friendships which will usefully serve the cause of peace."

OLYMPIC VILLAGE.

The creation of an Olympic Village for the competitors at the 1936 Games in Berlin is now assured. The Village was situated in the open countryside outside Los Angeles, 20 minutes run by 'bus from the Olympic Park. It comprised some 500 small dwellings, each with two rooms in each of which were two beds. Every nation had is own kitchen and dining room, and for groups of nations there were provided bath houses with every known kind of bath. There were also a cinema, reception rooms, social rooms, post-office, l aundry and offices. The life was so unique that from morning to night it attracted crowds of visitors eager either to see the Village or to greet acquaintances and fellow-countrymen. They must, however, remain outside the Village gates, for only the competitors were permitted to enter. Whoever had the luck to reside in the Village will have kindly and thankful memories of that time. Naturally such a camp life involves certain discomforts—but all who have been quartered in hotels on Olympic expeditions know that they have experienced the same or other drawbacks.

The decided advantages of an Olympic Village on the lines of the one erected by American in connection with the Los Angeles Games, have determined Germany to offer the same hospitality to the athletes of the world. Therefore steps are being taken for the construction of such a village outside Berlin. This will be in the neighbourhood of the Doeberitz military camp. less than nine miles from the Olympic Stadium, on the far side of the Scadium from Berlin. A straight road will lead from Unter den Linden to the Stadium and on to the Olympic Village. Here in a charming valley will be provided accomodation for the 3,000 competitors who are expected to participate in the Games. As climatic conditions have to be taken into consideration there cannot be the light bungalows which were erected at Los Angeles. Their place will be taken by small houses, which however will be allotted to small groups; and as at Los Angeles so at Doeberitz every nation will be provided with its own kitchen and dining room, and naturally with all other necessary amenities.

The Olympic Committee will organise a regular 'bus service for the competitors, who will thus be able to reach the Stadium in 15 minutes. In addition to the training track near the Stadium

COUNT BAILLET LETOUR.
President of the International Olympic Committee.

there will also be a training track at Doeberitz. The Olympic Village will be provided further with all the other possibilities for training that can be desired.

The land on which the Village will be erected is owned by the German Reichswehr, which in order to do its part in contributing to the success of the Games has assumed responsibility for the construction of the Village. The Reichswehr invites the Olympic competitors of all nations to reside there as its guests amist those beautiful countryside surroundings. The only expenditure they will incur will be the modest charge of five marks per person daily to cover board and cost of transport to and from the Stadium.

OLYMPIC CHAIR.

The fortieth anniversary of the revival of he Olympic Games is commemorated this year, and France is paying special honour both to the ideal of the Games and to the man responsible for their revival, Baron Pierre de Coubertin. It is announced that M. de Monzie, French Minister of Public Instruction, has approved the creation of an Olympic Chair at the "Centre Universitaire Mediterraneen," recently inaugurated at Nice with the participation of the Nice town council and representatives of Aix University, and whose president is M. Paul Valery, member of the French Academy. Baron de Coubertin has been offered the Chair. The scientific aim is the enquiry into physical culture in its relationship to aesthetics and ethics with the object of furthering its philosophic permeation.

TIME-TABLE FOR 1936.

The following time-table is provisional. Its final form will be discussed and published after the competent International Sports Associations in the course of the current year have decided on the details in regard to the various contests, and these have been approved by the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee. All contests will probably be held in and around the Olympic Stadium, with the exception of rowing, to be decided on the river Spree at Gruenau, and of yachting which will take place from the 3rd to the 9th August on the Mueggelsee, and from the 10th to the 14th August on the Baltic at Kiel. The cross-country equestrian event will be held at Doeberitz, Gruenau, the Mueggelsee and Doeberitz are all within easy access of Berlin. The use of a covered arena in the city is foreseen for the evening indoor contests, such as boxing.

Opening Ceremony (Aug. 1).
Athletics (Aug. 2 to 9).
Field Hockey (Aug. 2 to 14).
Handball (Aug. 2 to 14).
*Football (Aug. 2 to 15).
Weight Lifting (Aug. 1 and 2).
Modern- Pentathlon (Aug. 2 to 7).
Yachting (Aug. 2 to 14).
Wrestling (Aug. 4 to 9).
Fencing (Aug. 5 to 15).
*Lawn Tennis (Aug. 5 to 12).
Rowing (Aug. 7 to 9 and 11 to 13 and 16).
Shooting (Aug. 7 to 9).
Cycling (Aug. 7 to 9).
Swimming (Aug. 8 to 15).
Boxing (Aug. 10 to 15).
Gymnastics (Aug. 10 to 13).
Equestrian Sports (Aug. 11 to 16).
Closing Ceremony (Aug. 16).
*Provided these events are inserted in the programme.

300 FEET SKI JUMPS.

The German organisers of the IV. Winter Games to be held at Garmisch-Partenkirchen are making every effort to enable bob-sledders and ski jumpers to prove their skill to the limit. The new bob run at Riessersee has already successfully undergone its test. The new ski jump at Gudiberg will shortly be completed, so that it will be possible to test it out thoroughly, and also foreign skiers will be able to examine it exactly before the Games take place.

The new construction has been carried out in such a way that it makes jumps of 300 feet possible. The jumping off platform is as large as a house, and under it there are rooms for equipment, for the waxing and preparing of skis, and for all other necessary purposes. The platform itself is movable.

SPORTS STAMPS.

The Xth Far Eastern Championship Games will take place this year in Manila, capital of the Philippines, from the 12th to the 19th May, invitations having being issued to China, Japan, Indo-China, Siam and India to send teams. To mark the occasion the postal authorities of Manila have issued a series of stamps, of 3, 6 and 16, centavos value. The stamps bear designs illustrating table tennis, base ball and basket ball. The German postal authorities similarly will issue a series of special Olympic stamps in connection with the Berlin Games in 1936. An exceptionally fine impression of this series on handmade paper will be on sale within the Stadium during the Games.

FINANCING OF OLYMPIC TRAINING.

The financing of the preparations for the Olympic Games in 1936 is a problem with which all the National Committees are faced. Germany was the first to attempt to solve it by the introduction of the "sport groschen"—an additional penny (nominally two cents in American money) charged on admission to all sports meetings. Holland, Switzerland and America are considering the enforcement of a similar levy, and the French Olympic Committee is also discussing a proposal submitted by the sports journalist, M. E.-G. Drigny, of the "Intransigeant," that spectators at sports gatherings in France should be called upon to pay an extra ten centimes apiece.

RUINED BY TALKIES

Galaxy Of Hollywood Notables Declared Bankrupt

Hollywood produced a multi-starred drama last year that never will be shown on the screen—the bankruptcies of 1933. Figuratively it was a dollars. 5,000,000 creation involving a galaxy of producers, actors, actresses, directors and writers, caught in the shifting sands of cinema fortune.

Federal Court records show the screen notables and ex-notables who asked the court to declare them insolvent reported liabilities aggregating near the dollars 5,000,000 mark and assets of less than half that amount.

The development of the talking pictures caustd a number of them to lose their fortunes. They were unable to adapt themselves to the new type of entertainment.

Jesse L. Lasky, the veteran productr, listed liabilities of dollars. 2,020,024 of which dollars. 894,869 were in unsecured claims. Assets were listed at dollars. 134,718. Lasky is still in the business as a producer, however. He is making picturts for one of the larger studios and hopes to adjust his financial difficulties.

Another veteran, producer, Mack Sennet, was the second largest bankrupt, listing assets at only dollars 2,795 and liabilities at dollars 1,092,379. Edwin Carewe, the director, admitted owing the U. S. Government dollars 199,475 in deficiency judgments plus penalties. His total liabilities were listed at dollars 440,661 and assets at dollars 328,580.

Grant Withers, once a promising leading man of the films, only a few days ago declared he owed dollars 34,082.18 and possessed only dollars 300.

Others who fell by the financial wayside during the recent months are Pauline Frederick, Bobby Agnew, Pat Somerset, Pat O'Malley, Esther Ralston, Alan Crosland William Farnum, Jeanie McPherson, William C. Conselman and Nina Wilcox Putnam Elliott.

BAKING SODA AND SEX

Scientist Explodes Theory Of Their Connection

Feed an expectant mother bicarbonate of soda, the kind we use in the kitchen for cooking or for correcting the digestion, and she is sure to have a boy. So runs a widely held theory. But is it true? Professor F. E. D'Amour decided to put it to the test with rats. His report appears in "Science".

Professor D'Amour was careful and thorough. He had a large colony of rats. He mixed sodium carbonate with the food of one test lot and lactic acid (sour milk) with that of another. A third lot he fed on ordinarp food as a control. In thirty-five litters the offspring of baking-soda rats, the proportion of females or males was 115 to 100. In the lactic acid lot the ratio was 117 females to 100 males. In the control litters there were 103 females to 100 males. Thus is another beautiful theory knocked on the head.

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"Seeing a pretty girl is as good as a tonic." And they are often made up at the same druggist's.

* * * *

"My husband is working for all he is worth now."

"Dear, dear. And how do you make ends meet on so little?"

* * * *

Visitor: And you say your servant has stayed with you for two years?

Suburbanite: Yes, she says she doesn't believe in changing after she has gone to the trouble of teaching a family her ways.

* * * *

A Frenchman came to London to learn the language, and soon got into difficulties with his pronunciation, especially with the group comprising "'though," "plough" and "rough."

He persevered for a few months but when the film "Cavalcade" began its run and one newspaper review was headed, " 'Cavalcade' Pronounced Success," the Frenchman went back home.

* * * *

The liner was striking heavy weather in mid-ocean, and some of the passengers were beginning to feel very uncomfortable.

After watching a miserable-looking man who was bending over the side of the ship, a fair young thing turned to the woman at her side.

"Your husband is a poor sailor, is he not?" she said.

"Certainly not," said the woman "he is a rich stockbroker."

* * * *

The speaker was engaged in the easy task of attacking the Government, when a heckler cried out, "You're wrong, sir!"

A little nettled, the speaker continued. Presently in answer to another strong assertion came again the shout, "You're wrong, sir!"

When the persistent interrupter spoke for the fourth time, the speaker shouted back "Look here, I could tell you something about the Government that would make your hair stand on end!"

"You're wrong again, sir!" retorted the critic triumphantly, as amid roars of laughter he took off his hat and displayed a shiny pate.

* * * *

Two travellers in America, after a strenuous day sight-seeing, returned to their hotel and learned to their horror, that the lifts were out of order. As their rooms were on the forty-second floor, they decided to have a refresher or two before starting their arduous climb. Just as they were ready to mount the stairs, one said: "I know what we'll do to break the monotony—tell all the yarns we can think of."

"All right," said the other. "You start."

When they reached the fortieth floor, the first man, who had been rattling off jokes in rapid succession, said: "Look here, old man I've told you all the stories I know; now you tell one."

His friend replied: "All right, I'll tell you this one—we've left the keys downstairs!"

* * * *

First Shoemaker: I practise the heeling art.

Second Shoemaker: I labour for the good of men's soles.

* * * *

Puritan (popping the question): Rachel, the Lord hath sent me to marry thee.

Rachel: The Lord's will be done.

* * * *

New Maid: In my last place I took things fairly easy.

Cook: Well, it's different here. They keep things locked up.

* * * *

"Wonder why the boss keeps that typist; she can't spell."

"No; casting a spell is her strong point."

* * * *

"I heard you barely escaped from that fire last night."

"That's not strictly true. I had my pyjamas on."

* * * *

"How does that clock go that you won at the fair?"

"Fine. It does an hour in fifty minutes."

* * * *

"Molly says she's wildly in love with her new motor car."

"Yes! Another case where man is displaced by machinery."

* * * *

A Local Flapper said: "I can't get along with my boy friend lately. He ignores me, and if there's anything that makes me hopping mad it's ignorance."

* * * *

Employer (to tardy office-boy): "What's your excuse for being late this time?"

The Boy: "Stop me if you've heard this one."

The night was dark and the hour was late as a solitary wayfarer passed along the deserted street.

Suddenly three figures emerged from the shadows, marked their prey, and then attacked him.

Three to one is powerful odds, but the wayfarer held his own. One by one his assailants landed with a thud on the ground, battered and bruised, their clothing torn.

A policeman hurried up and surveyed the wreckage.

"Fine work!" he said, addressing the hero, who was calmly lighting a cigarette. "Jiu-jitsu?"

"No," answered the hero. "Railway porter!"

* * * *

"And how were you getting on at school this morning, Eric?" said mother.

"Oh, we have been doing Tomtation," cried Eric.

"Tomtation," gasped mother. "Are you sure it was not dictation?"

"That's it," cried Eric. "I knew it was something to do with a boy's name.

* * * *

"Are you still bothered by those relatives of yours who come down from town to eat a big Sunday dinner and never invite you in return " asked Mrs. Smith.

"No," said the unfortunate victim, "they finally took the hint."

"What did you say to them?" asked Mrs. Smith eagerly.

"Nothing was said," explained the other, "but we served sponge cake every time they came."

* * * *

"I say, Betty," said the young man, full of confidence. "I've just been thinking how jolly it would be if we two got married. Any objections?"

"Dough," replied the young lady at once.

He reached for his hat and made for the door.

"H'm," he replied, "I might have known, you'd have thought of that snag first."

He departed into the night, while she, poor girl—with a cold in her head—wondered why he left when she had accepted him.

* * * *

Garmer Giles noticed a youth lounging near the dairy door.

"I say, young fellow," he said, "what's the attraction round here?"

"Oh, e-e-er, I've just called to see the milkmaid," said the youth, rather nervously.

"Have you, now?" said the farmer. "Well, I'll have you know our milk is not made, it comes straight from the cows."

* * * *

Magistrate: "I cannot conceive of a meaner, more cowardly act than yours of deserting your wife. Do you realize you are a deserter?"

Negro prisoner: "If you knowed dat lady as I does, you sho wouldn't call me no deserter. Ah is a refugee—da's what ah is."

* * * *

The young mother was frantic. Her two-year-old daughter howled and howled and howled.

"Whatever is the matter with the child?" asked the father in despair.

His wife sank in a chair and began to weep, while the baby went on crying.

"I-d-d-don't know!" sobbed the distracted mother. "It's either because she's eaten too many straw berries, or she wants more."

* * * *

An old father, who had a weakness for gambling, called his children round his bedside.

"You must all promise me," he said, "never to touch a card. Above all, I would warn you against playing baccarat. It is a game which will cost you a fortune, waste your time, and ruin your health. Do you all promise never to play baccarat?"

"Yes, father!" in chorus.

"And remember—if you do play, always take the bank!"

* * * *

Henderson's evening suit was rather old-fashioned. His figure was not one which showed clothes to advantage, either.

One evening, as he stood in the vestibule of a restaurant waiting for his wife, a tall, pompous man came up.

"I say, my man, are you the head waiter?" he drawled.

What Henderson lacked in bearing he made up for in quick thinking.

"No," he said, "but I heard him tell a young fellow to-day that he didn't want to see any more applicants for jobs."

Earth Still In Ice Age!

New Evidence Supports Geologists' View That Arctic Is Growing Warmer

Two pieces of evidence were recently presented to substantiate the views held by most geologists that some day there will be no frozen North and that vessels will sail in Arctic seas now imperilled by ice floes, writes Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert in the "New York Times." One piece of evidence comes from Greenland, the other from Alaska.

A party of scientists from the University of Michigan, headed by Professor Ralph I. Belknap, found a pile of stones with a very artificial look. At the bottom of the pile was a piece of paper which had been torn from a notebook and which bore a few words signed by the late Professor R. S. Tarr of Cornell and dated 1896. Tarr had gone to Greenland to explore the great Cornell glacier. His note had been deposited at what was then the edge of the glacier, 400 miles north of the Arctic Circle. But the pile found by the Michigan expedition was about three-fifths of a mile further front. There was but one conclusion to be drawn. The ice had receded.

Turn now to Alaska and look at it through the eyes of Professor Robert F. Griggs of the University of Washington. The forest line is advancing in the tundra or treeless flat country at the rate of one mile in a century. Evidently Alaska's climate is growing warmer. Her trees are the first that have grown in 20,000 years.

GREENLAND GROWING WARMER

On one point Professor Griggs seemingly disagrees with the scientists from Michigan. He finds that Greenland's climate has been growing increasingly colder for several centuries. Bodies of Norse colonists who settled in Greenland four centuries before Columbus discovered America were buried in ground now icy. The roots of trees long ago frozen to death have pierced many a grave. Who can doubt that Greenland must have had a much milder climate 1,000 years ago than it has now?

The findings of Professors Griggs and Belknap are not actually in conflict. Both scientists are dealing with comparatively short periods. The ice may again creep down upon the spot where Professor Tarr left his note, or it may continue its apparent recession and convert Greenland into a country as hospitable as the Norsemen once found it.

STILL IN THE ICE AGE.

Geologists are convinced that we are living in the Quaternary Ice Age, which began about 600,000 or 700,000 years ago and which will continue for thousands more. Although there can be no doubt that the ice will eventually melt at both Poles, it is possible that it will increase in thickness and area before it finally disappears. And what a mass there is to melt! Five million square miles in the Antarctic and 1,000,000 in the North.

The truth is that the earth has passed through several Ice Ages. Those of the past were probably much like that in which the earth is still wrapped. In other words, there were relatively cold and mild periods. Although an ice age may last for 700,000 or 1,000,000 years, it is but a passing phase in the history of the earth. The mild intervals between Ice Ages are measured by tens of millions and even hundreds of millions.

What will happen if all the ice should melt? According to Dr. W. J. Humphreys of the United States Weather Bureau, the ocean levels would be raised 151 feet, which means that Manhattan Island would be completely inundated and some of the world's most fertile regions would be destroyed.

Mr. K. M. Mukerjee of the Loyal Club, Indore, who has taken 100 wickets this season has been awarded a special medal as the best cricketer of the season in the annual prize distribution of the Medical School, Indore.

SCHOOL FOR "MEDIUMS"

London Institute Plans To Train 1,000 Students in Spiritual Science

A school for mediums which will award diplomas to "graduates" in spiritualism for the first time in history, is shortly to be opened in Wandsworth, London.

It will be known as the London College of Psychic and Spiritual Science, and preparations are being made to enrol 1,000 students.

Under the tutorship of well-known spiritualists and in an atmosphere favourable to spiritualistic development, men and women with psychic gifts will be trained, it is claimed, as expert mediums.

With this college as a centre, it is planned to minister to the growing needs of believers in spiritualism by sending out qualified mediums all over the country.

As the influence of the college extends, it is stated, fake mediums will find it impossible to make a living, as they will be without the diploma guaranteeing their genuineness.

Students will follow a definite curriculum, which is to include materialisation, spirit photography, "direct voice," spirit healing and public speaking.

Mr. John Myers, the spirit photographer, who is a member of the provisional governing body, told a representative of "The People":—"The college will put our movement on a footing it has never had before. For years we have been going on in chaos with no recognised standards."

SINGING THROUGH NOSE

Any idea that singing through one's nose might be the path to operatic fame hereafter must combat the testimony of an X-Ray machine, operated by an associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The institution made public today X-Rays of Mme. Lucrezia Bori's throat, made with a fast 1-120 of a second exposure which "froze" her vocal organs in the positions they assume in singing various notes.

Made under the supervision of Dr. G. Oscar Russell of Ohio State University, research associate of the institution, the X-Rays show that the velar opening, a passage from near the soft palate into the nasal passages, remains closed under practically all circumstances of singing.

Thus, says Dr. Russell, the singer seldom if ever "sings through his nose" and this theory, so commonly invoked to account for voice quality differences, will have to be decidedly modified."

FROM FAR & NEAR

HE CAN'T STOP CRYING.

Lovel Short, of Elmira, New York, was hurt in a motor crash. He has not stopped crying since the accident, and is claiming £2,000 damages for injury to his tear ducts.

* * * *

SCOTCH IS SCOTCH.

The Supreme Court of Germany has decided that, it is illegal to label spirituous liquor with the name whisky unless it is of British origin.

The lower court ruled that German-made spirits could be labelled "Whisky" if the words "Of German Origin" were added.

The decision is a complete victory for the Scottish distillers, who raised the action to prevent the misuse of their proprietary brands.

* * * *

HITLER'S BOOK MOST POPULAR.

The most widely read book in the public library of Berlin is Hitler's "My Battle." Branches equipped with a score of copies commonly have twoscore or more reserve cards on file for it.

Next in popularity come, in the order enumerated, "The Mythology of the Twentieth Century," by Alfred Rosenberg, chief of Hitler's private foreign office; Hans Guenther's "Science of Race"; Propaganda Minister Goebbels's "Battle for Berlin" and "To Power With Hitler," by Otto Dietrich, "Press Chief" under the Hitler Government.

If this list would seem to attest the "national reliability" of the present users of Berlin's municipal libraries, liberal allowance might have to be made for the promptings of curiosity.

BEETLE FACES THE POLE.

A curious faculty of detecting magnetic direction by a variety of beetle known as the telephore is recounted by Marcel Roland, describing experiments with insects in the vivarium of the Paris Museum.

One of these beetles was tied with a string and allowed freedom to move within the area limited by the string. After some movements of its antennae and a few tentative shiftings of the body, M. Roland has remarked that the telephore invariably establishes itself in the direction of terrestrial magnetic current. The insect can be changed about in any direction but by the use of its antennae it always succeeds in immediately resuming the direction facing the magnetic pole.

M. Roland concludes that these antennae, which he has found peculiarly sensitive to electrical machines, "are probably capable of detecting waves other than those of light and sound."

* * * *

WORLD'S DEEPEST WELL.

Veteran drilling crews, using heavy duty equipment, have penetrated the earth's surface to a depth of more than two miles, the greatest ever attained, in the great Kettleman Hills oil field of Southern California, according to "Nickel Steel Topics."

The well was started on April 12, 1932, and drilling is still going on in an effort to reach the Eocene rocks which have been found quite productive in other California fields. Already over 11,000 ft. have been reached, exceeding the previous record of 415 ft.

The initial drilling was made with a 25-inch bit and a 24-inch reamer made of nickel alloy steel. As the depth increased, small sizes of these reamers were substituted, until at the time the record depth was achieved a 5-3|8-inch was being used. In order to attain the record, a wide variety of tools was used, all of them of hard and especially tough alloys to withstand heavy dead weight and shock loads, to resist severe abrasion and to be safe for the user.

A NEST OF METEORITES.

An expedition headed by Sir Douglas Mawson, the Antarctic explorer, will soon go into Central Australia to study the meteorite craters on the Finke River in the South MacDonell Ranges. There are thirteen large craters, covering half a square mile. They contain several hundred fragments, some weighing as much as fifty pounds.

"LIFE-SAVING" TRUNCHEON

Hempstead Surgeon's Invention

A surgeon has invented a new device for saving life at fires and in road accidents. It can be carried in the handle of a fireman's axe or in a policeman's truncheon.

The inventor is Dr. Gilbert Burnet, chief surgeon to the National Fire Brigades Association, who is medical superintendent of Hemel Hempstead Joint Hospital, Hertfordshire.

Dr. Burnet's idea is to use a hollowed space in the handle of the axe or truncheon as a container for carbon di-oxide gas. The gas can be released by turning a nut and then, mixing with air and applied to a suffocated, person's mouth, it shortens the period of asphyxiation.

It is estimated that 4,000 lives are lost each year from asphyxia in fire, street and electrocution accidents. Dr. Burnet points out that many of these lives might be saved, since death frequently occurs because respiratory treatment is not at hand.

"I have used the pocket supply with success in a road accident in which an unconscious boy had almost stopped breathing," said Dr. Burnet.

* * * *

"How much for this big dog?"

"Five pounds."

"For this smaller one?"

"Ten pounds."

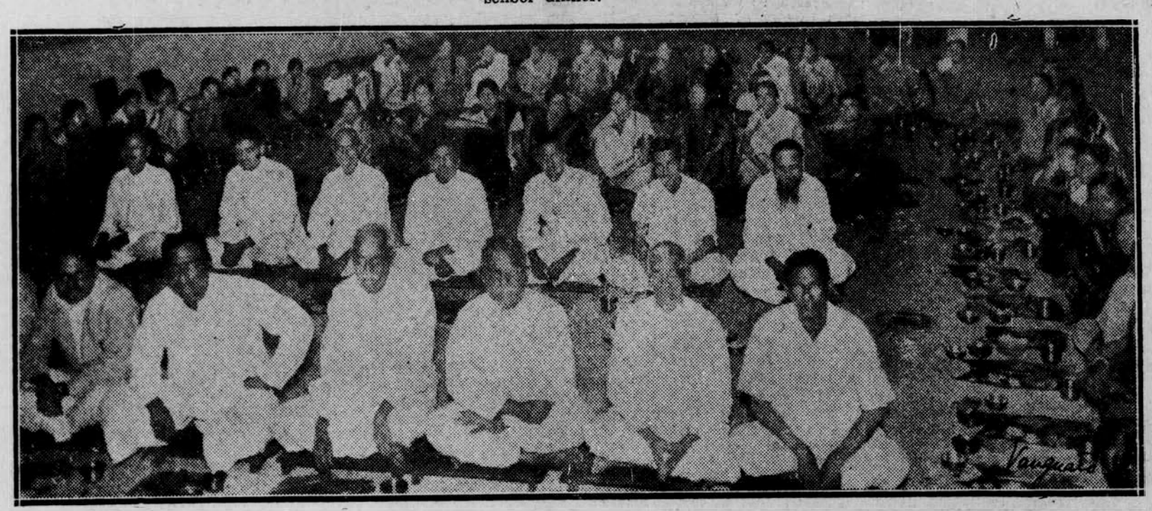
"For this tiny one?"

"Fifteen pounds."

"How much will it cost if I don't buy a dog at all "

BOMBAY SCHOOL GIRLS' "SOCIAL"

Past and present students of the Scientific and Literary Society's Girls' High School, Bombay, busy preparing for the annual school dinner.



Members of the Managing Committee, staff and students of the S. and L. S. Girls' School at their annual dinner.

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WHEN IMAGINATION KILLS

Man Covets House And It Costs Life Of His Dearest One

Dr. Alexander Cannon, of the London County Council Mental Hospital Service, made a remarkable speech at Bridlington on the power of imagination.

He read of a woman who feared and extremely rare disease.

She built up in her mind so perfect a picture of the disease and how it would affect her that it did attack her and she died.

Dr. Cannon said that in another case a husband feared he would be sued on January 1 for £g00 and the man had not the money to pay.

BELIEVE AND ACT.

The doctor assured the man that through God here was a supply for every demand and that he should believe this and act as if he did.

Just an hour before the summons was due to be heard a wealthy relative called and, after a chat about finances, gave the man £550.

"Don't forget that fear, fear, fear, fear is the proof of a degenerate mind. Impossible is the adjective of fools," said Dr. Cannon.

"An eminent spscialist had a great desire to own a fashionable house in the West-end of London. He frequently made a mental picture of himself in this magnificent abode.

"In due time the owner of the house died, and the doctor occupied the house he had so long coveted.

"Many years later the one whom he loved most died, and now all his ambition was damped down, and he hastened to get rid of the house.

"His thoughts which so obsessed him with the desire to possess that house had actually killed the owner, but those thoughts, like all others do not return to the owner void. But in due time the life of his dear one was taken. A life for a life.

"There are far too many instances of this law operating to say it was just coincidence or chance.

SEA-SICKNESS

Centre of Mischief Lies An Inner Ear!

The body is to a large extent balanced bp the inner ear. The inner ear contains a structure of liquid. The movements of this structure cause signals to the muscles which put the body into an appropriate position of recovery. R. S. Creed remarks that sea-sickness is due to the effect of the ship's motion on the patient's inner ear. This theory is confirmed by the obserfations of James, Kreidl, and Myginol that deaf-mutes without an inier ear are immune from seasickness, observes the "Manchester Guardian." The brains can be removed from guinea-pigs, cats, dogs, and pigeons withoit affecting the susceptibility to sea-sickness, but removal of tre inner ears produces complete immunity. Creed considers that the vomiting is due to the spread of excitation from the centre in the brain connected with the inner ear to the centre controlling the muscles which produce the vomiting actions.

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RECITING A KATHIAWARI "DUHA"

Gadhavi Merubha Meghnand of Chhatrava (left) and Mr. Gokuldas D. Raichura of Chorvad, Editor of "Sarda", snapped while reciting Kathiawari "duhas" on the seaside at Chorvad.

SECRET DUELS STILL FOUGHT IN FRANCE

Deuling, no longer legal in France, is still to be eradicated. It has been estimated that about thirty duels by sword or pistol are fought secretly each year in private grounds, with only a referee, a doctor and the usual seconds present.

The duel originated in Germany; in France it flourished particularly from the tenth to the twelfth century. At first duels—or judicial combats—were permitted only among the upper classes, but Louis VI in certain cases extended the privilege to serfs.

In the early days of dueling in France the loser in combat was regarded officially as the delinquent. The miscarriages of justice which occurred under this system of judicial combat was outrageous, and finally, in the reign of Charles VI, a duel took place which was so absurd in its effects that Parliament was obliged to annul the custom as a form of official "justice."

Still, duels continued, and later acquired a frenzied popularity, but they were merely a private settlement of points of honour.

Museum For Sociology And Economics

A Unique German Institution

(By G. M. JADHAV).

Dusseldorf is the home of the National Museum for Sociology and Economics. The Museum gives the visitors a comprehensive and objective view of to-day's economic and social conditions. The founders of the Museum wished that the Museum should represent in a nutshell a faithful picture of the present times. The exhibits are constantly changed.

All the exhibits are in some way or other related to the study of mankind, and to man's position in the Universe. Thus, for instance, there is one section devoted to the movement of population and the present distribution of races throughout the world. Another section gives information about man's relations to his tools and the products of his labour.

We are obliged to the President of the Museum for Sociology and Economics for sending us all useful information and many interesting photographs. A similar museum here in Bombay will help the people of India. For mass-education such a museum will be very useful. It should have the following sections:—

1. Population.
2. Pictures from the history of human labour.
3. The position of woman in the course of history.
4. Different occupations of the people of India.
5. India and international economics.
6. Steel and Iron.
7. Travel and Means of Communication.
8. India and her principal industry Agriculture.
9. Indian trade and commerce.

HELP AND CO-OPERATION.

With the help and co-operation of the Museum in Dusseldorf it will be possible to establish a similar museum in Bombay to suit Indian conditions. In every section, there will be some important model, which will attract the attention of the visitor and round this model will be grouped subjects of related interest. For educating the masses this is the best method. The principal model and all the other charts, models, diagrams, dioramas, etc. will make the visitors understand everything easily and clearly.

We need not describe here in detail every sction. Only a few illustrations are given in order to show what the Museum will do for educating the masses in matters of Sociology and Economics.

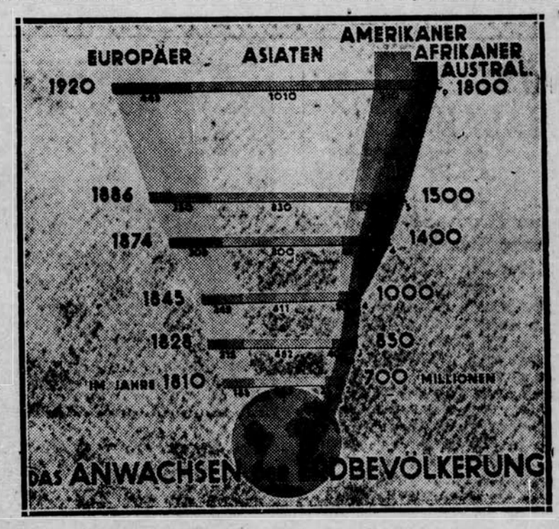
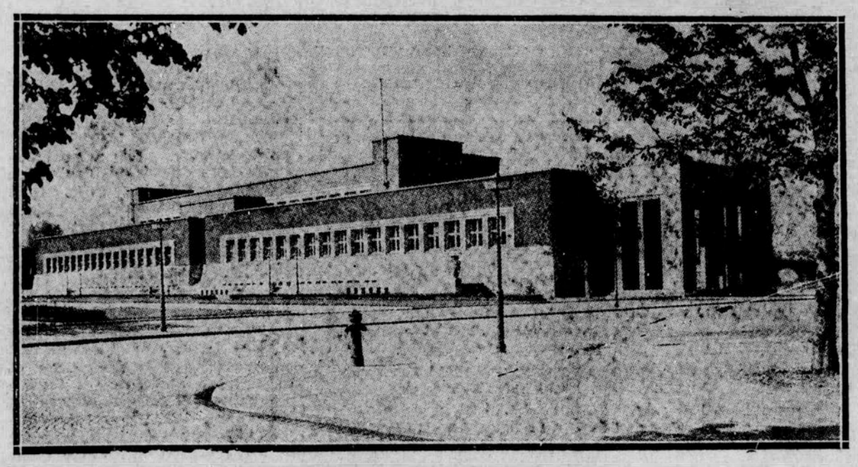


Chart showing the growth of the population of the world.

The Population of the world: This is a big globe in the centre of the section dealing with Population.

The Wheels of Economics: This picture shows very clearly the international, interlocked and independent nature of trade and commerce to-day.



General view of the Museum.

MANY PROFESSIONS IN RUBBER FACTORY

Diversified Occupations For Both Men And Women In Tyre Plant

Many more trades and professions than that of tyre building are necessary to keep a huge rubber plant in operation.

Literally hundreds of varieties of talent—in fact all the trades and professions that are found in average sized city—are represented in the plants of the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co., according to a survey recently completed. In addition to men who compound the rubber, weave the fabric and build the tyres, professions ranging from highly trained engineers to cooks and waitresses are to be found at Goodyear.

Technical men, of course, are to be found in many departments. There are men skilled in electrical, civil, mechanical, structural, chemical and other forms of engineering; while research laboratories and development departments contain other scientists who are striving to make the product better.

Carpenters, plumbers, electricians, chauffeurs, garage mechanics, truckers, filling station attendants, cooks, waitresses, photographers, newspaper writers, lawyers, telegraph operators, printers, stenographers bookkeepers, filing clerks, doctors, dentists, nurses—these are but a few of the everyday professions represented at Goodyear.

In addition to the great number of men and women of different professions directly asociated with the business of making and marketing tyres, Goodyear also has its own industrial university, employing a corps of instructors for the various courses offered. Another school employing expert instructors teach Goodyear salesmen, dealers and others are taught how to repair tyres. Physical training instructors and coaches are in charge of the factories' diversified recreation programme which includes nearly all forms of sports.

The diversified occupations listed above could be supplemented with many others in naming the professions found in Good-year's "city within a city."

THE WORLD OF THE DEAF

Whether it is worse to be blind or deaf is a moot point which Florence Riddell discusses with much sympathy, in her novel "Silent World." (Lippincott). In the opinion of the author, those who cannot see have a far easier lot than those who are shut off by a wall of silence from "hearing" people, because the blind make demands upon our pity by virtue of their visible deformity—while the deaf seem quite normal, but arouse impatience by apparent stupidity.

To prove her point, Florence Riddell has written an analytical study of the psychology and training of deaf children, which she has disguised by a light wrapping of romance—for the sake of those who prefer to take their medicine in a spoonful of jam.

The story opens with the consternation of two young parents who are faced with the terrible fact that their 3-year-old son, Kit Frankland has become deaf as a result of the shock of a gas explosion in their neighbourhood. To comfort his wife the young father utters the platitude that "after all, deafness isn't half so bad as blindness," but, with the new knowledge that she has acquired from ear specialists, the mother of the afflicted child undeceived him. She explains that to reach and develop the mind of a deaf child is a slow and difficult matter because of the barring wall of silence which can only be penetrated after years of infinite labour. At first he won't be able to understand why people are moving their lips at him * * * he won't know what it is all about.

Baby Kit is placed in a school for the deaf which is run by an intelligent woman who is a scientist at heart, and the description of the child's training and the dawning of his intelligence is, by far, the most interesting part of the book. At Heathside School, Kit grows up with Dawn Kinnaird, a beautiful girl who has been totally deaf since birth, and the point is carefully driven home by the author that herein lies a very grave distinction—eugenically speaking—between Dawn and Kit, as the latter has been made deaf only by accident.

The two young people decide that they will spend their lives together behind the wall of silence which separates them from those who hear, and for a while all goes well until a blow on the head which Kit receives in an automobile accident restores his hearing to him, and he becomes conscous of the loud, flat, and unpleasant voice of his beautiful Dawn. From the moment that Kit passes over to the world of speech, the problems of the young couple begin and the solution of them is logical and inevitable.

Florence Riddell has chosen an interesting theme for her book and has developed it with a sympathy and understanding which must have been engendered by close association with those who live in a "Silent World."—"N. Y. Times."

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Sunday Edition

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BOMBAY SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1934

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J2

IS MAJOR NAYUDU RETIRING FROM CRICKET ?

NAWAB SALABAT JAH DEAD

Younger Brother Of H.E.H. Nizam Passes Away After Short Illness

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Mar. 3.

Nawab Salabat Jah, younger brother of His Exalted Highness the Nizam died yesterday evening after a short illness. The funeral takes place this morning. The Nizam who was about to leave for Gulburga on an annual pilgrimage to the tomb of Hazrat Kwaja Bandanawaz has cancelled his visit. Educational institutions in the city as well as Government offices will remain closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.—A. P.

GANDHIJI AT KARWAR

Taluk Contribution Amount To Rs. 600

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, Feb. 28.

Mahatmaji and party arrived here by steamer at 8 p.m. yesterday.

From the pier they were escorted to their residence two miles away along a sumptuously decorated route lined by crowds eager for his darshan.

Punctually at 7 a.m. he attended the programme public meeting, at which he was present with addresses on behalf of the Karwar Municipality and the Taluka and District Local Boards, and with a purse of Rs. 375 on behalf of the public by Sjt. Haldipurkar. He then addressed the huge gathering in Hindi. The speech was rendered into Marathi by Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, who had come over from Belgaum a few hours before.

EXPIATION FOR SIN.

Mahatmaji began by saying that he owed his acquaintance with Karwar first to Sjt. Nadkarni who wrote from here to his "Young India" and next to Miss Prema Kantak, an inmate of his Ashram, whose family he was told belonged to Karwar. Referring to the purse given to him for his Harijan work, Mahatmaji hoped that all the contributors to it realised that it was in the nature of a payment made in the ritual of prayaschitta or expiation for a sin, in this case the horrid sin of untouchability. When he said that either untoucrability would be wiped out from the face of the Hindu religion or the Hindu religion would be wiped out from the face of the earth, he meant, not the true religion, which would never perish, but the irreligion which masqueraded in the guise of religion.

The auction sale of the caskets garlands offered to him realised about Rs. 115, of which Sjt. Haldipurkar accounted for Rs. 80.

GREETED BY G. O. M.

At 7-30 Gandhiji left for Ankola. The car was stopped before Puturao Kaikini's house, and the G.O.M. of Karwar, now an invalid, handed Mahatmaji a ring and some rupees, clasped him and burst into tears.

Including the collection made at the meeting and at the villages on the way to Ankola, Karwar Taluka's contribution totalled nearly Rs. 600.

Mystery surrounds the discovery of the dead body of a Hindu youth in village Fatehpur Khanqa in the Kartarpur ilaqa. The body gave out an offensive smell and appeared to have been buried there since a fortnight. It had several wounds apparently inflicted with a sharp weapon. The Kartarpur Police are investigating.

Mr. Perry, the British tennis player, who arrived on Saturday, played an exhibition match with Mr. E. V. Bobb (right), the Western India champion.

MILITARY EXPEDITION TO ALWAR

Government Of India Presents Bill To Durbar

NEW DELHI, March 3.

A claim for Rs. 2,23,193 representing expenditure brought to account upto 31st December, 1933 has been preferred against the Alwar Durbar being the cost of expedition sent at the beginning of the last year to the Alwar State to restore peace and tranquility.

This statement was made by Mr. Tottenham, Army Secretary, replying to Mr. Jog in the Legislative Assembly to-day.

The Army Secretary added that a sum of Rs. 16,565 has been realised so far from the Alwar State, and to recover the balance action was being taken. The expenditure incurred by the Government of India in such emergencies was met by the state concerned.

As regards the composition of the expedition army, Mr. Tottenham stated as follows:—(Cavalry) Central India Horse, 21st St. King George's own horse less one squadron; (Signals) 3rd Cavalry Brigade single troops; (Infantry) 1st battalion Kumaon Rifles, subsequently relieved by the 4th Battalion, 8th Punjab Regiment; (Royal Tank Corps) Detachment 8th, armoured car company, (One section of the Indian Army Service Corps); Detachment 39, section No. 24. Mechanical Transport Company, Detachment 43, section No. 25, Mechanical Transport Company. Detachment No. 17 Independent Brigade Supply Company.

All the troops have returned to their peace station. They stayed in Alwar for seven months and four days.—A.P.

Another Big Blaze At Sewri

The residents of Sewri were roused from their sleep at 2 o'clock on Friday night, to find fierce flames raging on an open jetty, where about 2,500 cotton bales were kept and had saught fire.

All the Fire Brigades in the city were rushed to the scene and after fighting the blaze for half an hour the flames were brought under control.

The cotton bales belonged to Tokyo M. Kaisha Ltd., and Messrs. Goso M. Kaisha Ltd., cotton merchants. The loss is estimated at Rs. 75,000/-. The damaged property, it is understood is covered by Insurance.

The cause of the fire is not known.

BIJAPUR TO WELCOME GANDHIJI

District Local Board Votes Rs. 50 For Address

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Mar. 3.

Bijapur is enfete for Gandhiji's reception.

Loud speakers are being unfalded on the maidan where the District Harijan Conference will meet. Gandhiji will address it for half an hour. Mahatmaji and party will reach Bijapur on the 8th at 11 a.m. and leave for Bijapur by 8 p.m. special train. Gandhiji will address a public meeting at 5/15 p.m. The District local board coted an address to Mahatmaji and sanctioned Rs. 50 towards the came.

GANDHIJI'S BIHAR PROGRAMME

Kripalani To See Rajen Babu To Discuss Details

PATNA, March 3.

Seth Jamnlal Bajaj is reaching Patna this evening. He will join Gandhiji when the latter arrives here to devote himself to relief work.

Arrangements in connection with Gandhiji's coming visit are in progress, and it is likely that he will stay in the guest house of the Bihar Central Relief Committee.

Professor Kirpalani left for Motihari, to see Babu Rajendra Prasad presumably to discuss the details of Gandhiji's programme. —A.P.

NEWS FROM "MALOJA"

What He Told His Colleague After Third Test In Madras

Is Major C. K. Nayudu retiring from first class cricket? This idea springs to mind because he has lately refused two invitations to play in Ceylon and Bombay.

Though the news that he was not taking part in the charity match, was a surprise to some of his colleagues on board the S.S. Maloja, a prominent Indian test player disclosed to the "Chronicle" representative on Saturday morning that Nayudu had told him after the Third Test in Madras that he was through with first class cricket.

Perhaps Major Nayudu is disgusted with certain incidents witnessed recently, and the fact that the Yuvaraja of Patiala was invited to captain the Indian team in the charity match to be played on Sunday, lends colour to the suggestion that Nayudu has definitely decided to retire.

The treatment accorded to the Indian Test team in Madras, has possibly also hastened Nayudu's decision.

This will be universally regretted because the Indian captain, is regarded as one of the finest all-rounders in the world, and the news of his retirement if correct, will be a great loss to the Indian cricket.

Major Nayudu is comparatively young in the cricket sense, and could have served his country in many more campaigns to come.

JARDINE'S STATEMENT

On the arrival of the M.C.C. team in Bombay to-day, Mr. D. R. Jardine gave the following message:—

"We are delighted to be in Bombay once more. The many kindnesses we received on the occasion of our previous visit and intelligent interest taken in cricket throughout our stay made us doubly glad that this match in aid of H. E. the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund is to be played in this city, the home of cricket in India.

Although we are aware that Bombay has already contributed generously towards the relief of the stricken areas, may I voice the hope that the worthiness of the object and the genuine appeal which that object must make to every citizen will evoke the same encouraging enthusiasm for the friendly rivalry of both teams as that which made the first test match so enjoyable."—A. P.

Jardine Refuses To Comment On Clark Incident

The M. C. C. team arrived in Bombay by S.S Maloja, on Saturday morning to play in the three-day Charity Match.

Approachd by the representative of the "Chornicle" to get his views regarding the Colombo incident, where Clark is stated to have damaged the pitch the English Skipper replied "Sorry, I never give interviews."

Messrs Wazir Ali, and Amarsingh, the Indian Test players, who had been to Colombo, also arrived by the same Boat.

Both of them refused to give their opinion regarding the Colombo incident, but showed the trophies they had been awarded in Ceylon for their fine play.

Amarsingh who was idolised in Ceylon, has been presented with a huge cup in recognition of his brilliant bowling against the M. C. C.

The Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay Province, writes:—

The All-India Trade Union

Unemployment Day In Bombay

Prominent Leaders To Address Great Mass Demonstration At Chowpatty In Evening

To-day Sunday March 4 is to be observed by the All-India Trade Union Congress as "Unemployment Day" in Bombay.

Demonstrations of unemployed and other workers will be held throughout the city.

Processions will start from Parel, Dadar etc. and no less than 13 meetings have been arranged to be held during the afternoon, winding up with a grand mass demonstration at Chowpatty at 6 p. m., when well-known Labour leaders will address the public.

MASS MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS

Congress has decided to observe March 4, 1934 as "Unemployed Workers' Day." To organise the demonstrations and make them effective, a Council of the Unemployed was formed. The Council organised nearly twenty meetings during this month in different parts of the city and there is considerable response from the unemployed.

There is every indication that to-morrow's demonstration will be a success.

The following programme has been arranged for Sunday March 4th.

MEETING

Sewri at 3 p.m.—President: Mhapanker; Speakers: Raghunath Salvi, Jadhav.

Boivada at 2-45 p.m.—President: Tanubuva, Speakers: Mrs. Dange, Amonekar.

Naigaon at 3 p.m.—President: Patil; Speakers: Lalji, Rane.

Parel (Station) Nagu Sayaji's Wadi at 3 p.m.—President Jhabvala; Speakers: Khedgikar, Zulmiram Chaudhary, Pathak.

Wadi at 2-45 p.m.—President: Nimkar; Speakers Babu Rane, Tavde.

Furgusson Road at 3 p.m.—President: Nerkarbuva; Speakers: Kankule, Jairam, Mirajkar.

Delisle Road at 3-30 p.m.—President: Kasle; Speakers: Pawaskar, Ghanekar, Bhosle.

Lalbaug at 4 p.m.—President: Kandalkar; Speakers: D L Pathak, Gaikwad, Savlaram.

Tardeo at 4 p.m.—President: Karnik; Speakers Junnare, More. Maniben Kara.

North Brook Gardens at 4 p.m.—President: Sarang, Speaker: Abdul Majid.

Princess Dock at 3-30 p.m.—President: A N Shetty, Speakers: Kondirkar, H V Chaudhary.

Dongri at 4 p.m.—President: Dr. Shetty, Speaker: Mascarenes.

Chowpatty at 6 p.m.—President: Coms. Jhabvala; Speakers: Kandalkar, Maniben, Khedgikar Karnik, Karkhanis, Allbahadur, Dr. Shetty, A N Shetty, V H Joshi.

Processions of the unemployed will start from Dadar, Parel, Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, Furgusson Road, Delisle Road to Lalbaugh where the meeting will be held under the presidentship of Com. Abdul Majid, Vice-President of the A.I.T.U.C. Lalji Pendse, D L Pathak, Mhapankar, will address the meeting.

After the meeting the procession will proceed to Chowpatty.

Another procession will start from the Docks and come to Dongri Maidan where a meeting will be held under the Presidentship of Dr. M. R. Shetty at 4 p.m. After the meeting Dr. Shetty will lead the procession to Chowpatty.

MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting will be held at Chowpatty at 6 pm. Com. S. H. Jhabvala, Vice-President of the A.I.T.U.C. will preside and among the speakers will be Maniben Kara, Khedgikar, Kandalkar, Nimbkar, Ali Bahadur, Khan Mirajkar.

Street corner meetings will be organised on Saturday and Sunday in different parts of the city in the morning to explain the significance of the "Unemployed workers' Day" and the March 4. programme.

The Young Workers' League and the Congress Socialist Party have offered the co-operation and will participate in the March 4th demonstrations.

We request all the unemployed workers to join the demonstrations in large numbers. We also appeal to the Unions outside the A.I.T.U.C., to join hands with us in making the demonstrations of the unemployed successful.

UNEMPLOYED DAY

Its Cause And Its Cure

(By S. H. Jhabhwala)

As arranged by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee to-day (4th March) meetings of the unemployed of Bombay will be held in various parts of the city of Bombay from where, thereafter, they will march in procession to the Lal Baug Maidan at Parel and from there to the Chowpatty Sands, in the first place to demonstrate the miserable plight or helplessness in which they are cast and, secondly, to express their feeling of resentment at their being stranded on the mercy of nobody in this country. The significance of today is very great, more particularly in view of the fact that it is the first time in the economic history of this country that a movement is to be set afoot in the interest of the Unemployed of Bombay which will usher into being an Unemployed Association of Bombay to begin with and thereafter to develop into an All-India Unemployed Association which will tackle the problem of the unemployed not on humanitarian grounds as so far done by individuals or private organisations but on practical grounds and on pure economic basis methodically and systematically. The unifying flag, under whose shelter the poor, suffering unemployed of Bombay shall parade the streets of Bombay, shall be the Flag of Trade Union Congress.

CAPITALISM. THE CAUSE

Unemployment is the result of modern capitalist society and though, therefore, attempts may be made to alleviate the distress of unempoyment by resorting to measures such as those adopted by the more advanced countries of the world like doles, unemployment insurance, labour exchange, unemployed registers etc. Yet unless the spirit of capitalism vanishes from the modern structure of society it is impossible to see the end of unemployment on the face of the earth. The objective economic forces all the world over are pressing the fact before the world's eyes that capitalism can no longer endure. It is already crumbling down and with the awakening of the masses as the tide of the fall is rapidly advancing a new and ordered state of society is the issue emerging before our vision, for which we all should work for the peace, happiness and betterment of the world.

In India the fact remains unacknowledged that every person born in the State has a right to live and as this right implies the right to work, that every person has a right to work as well. Having hands and brains to work, had is it that we do not earn at all or enough to keep body and soul together? The answer is that there is no opportunity to work. The spirit of charity, mercy is gone from the earth. Man has to assert his power to live, who gives alms to the blind in the poverty in the street to-day? But we have learnt to respect the claims of the man who asks Religion needs now to be used for the eradication of injustices that we have allowed since long to creep into our society. The church needs now to be used as a work-house. The factory, the office, the farm—these are the churches and temples of the modern age. Exploitation which has established slavery and brought into its trail paiety and misery needs to be bitterly fought against.

THE IDEAL SOCIETY

Therefore, the unemployed who are the victims of extremes of exploitation need to hand themselves together to fight the issue of exploitation wherever it may exist—in the fields and farms, in factories, in shops, in banks,—any where. It is the workers and the peasants that are to be the rulers of the world, for in their toil they justified the truthfulness and righteousness of man's existence. And it is they who are today the victims of workiessness Wealth needs its equality of distribution. Work needs to be the allotment of every individual at the hand of the State that shall be composed of these very workers in the State. The old order of society ought to change and when that change is based on Truth, Law and Justice every person born in the State will have work for in that ideal society. Without work no person shall get his bread. Unemployed of Bombay! Rise to the call of the hour to-day.

MRS. G. PATEL REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

Broken Down In Health And To Undergo Operation At Cama Hospital

Mrs. Gangaben Patel, who was convicted seven months ago for a breach of a police order, under the Emergency Powers Act has been recently removed to the Cama Hospital from the Arthur Road Jail to undergo a serious operation.

It is understood that Mrs. Patel has not been keeping good health for the last two months and has been consistently up weight.

As a sequel to the general rundown in her health, complications seem to have set in, necessitating her removal to the hospital. She has in all lost about 20 lbs., since she entered the jail. She has still three months to complete her term.

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